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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.

THE BRITISH COLONIES AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

IT is only within the last three or four years that the attention of the public has been strongly attracted to the vast importance of our Colonial Empire. The idea implied in the word Colonisation, though old as the earliest periods of recorded history, has been an idea without effect upon the mind of modern nations. It appears to be true that "the art of Colonisation has been lost." Even as regards Emigration, the only creatures that can be said to emigrate upon anything like a system in our day are the inhabitants of the apiary. Emigration, however, has been a matter more within the comprehension of the great human hives of Europe than Colonisation. But even Emigration has been uniformly neglected and impeded by all the States and Governments of our time. Great Britain has the largest Colonial Empire in the world; but the Government of Great Britain, whatever party may have been in power, has invariably shown a cruel indifference or a still more culpable hostility to the enterprising multitudes who have carried the language and civilisation of England to the remotest corners of the earth.

The fairest collection of prosperous states that the world ever saw, and the great destiny of which already shines in dazzling brilliancy upon the far horizon of the future, owes its existence to the energy of Englishmen compelled by persecution or by necessity to seek their fortune beyond the narrow boundary of their native land. The United States of America are the creatures of Emigration, not of Colonisation. Australia, which, in the fulness of time, will, we cannot doubt, grow into an empire as magnificent as the United States, is equally the creature of Emigration, and has already risen to comparative importance and prosperity, in spite of the neglect or mis-government by the corporate power of the mother country. The great work has gone on almost imperceptibly. The people,

and not their Governments, have performed it. The spur of necessity acting upon individuals has forced some of the best blood of the old country into new regions. The work has proceeded from day to day and from year to year, although the subject of Emigration has been unfashionable to speak or to write about; and although our statesmen and our journalists have misunderstood it from little knowledge, or neglected it from total ignorance. As for Colonisation, the very idea has been scouted. Lately, however, there has been a change in the public sentiment. The kindred subjects of Emigration and Colonisation have become fashionable. The keen competition and vast pressure for existence in this densely peopled country, which has not an inch of ground unowned or unoccupied, and the danger which menaces society from the increasing swarms of hungry men who are willing to work, but are unable to find employment, have opened the eyes of the earnest thinkers of our time to the immense resources which our Colonies afford to the enterprising and the industrious, and to the present relief, as well as future enrichment of this country, which may be expected, if they be duly turned to account.

A few years ago, a threatened debate upon the grievances of a colony, or upon the necessity of emigration, was quite sufficient to produce a "count out." At the present time, no subject is more certain to procure a large attendance of members, and a more earnest attention upon the part of that public for whom the members speak and legislate. There is a general and a too correct impression among well-informed men, that, however much may have been done, a great deal which ought to have been done has been left undone; and that a large amount of the "threws and sinews" of this nation has drafted itself away to the United States of America, to aid in forming a rival and, possibly, hostile power; when, by a little more wisdom at the Colonial Office, it might have been directed to our own Colonies and dependencies. There is also an impression, equally strong and well-founded, that

such Colonies as we possess have been oppressed or mis-managed. The Colonial Office has long been denounced by the colonists themselves, and by the few people in England who understand the subject, as the great incubus that lies upon the bosom of our Colonies, impeding their respiration, stunting their growth, cramping their limbs, and endangering their very existence. These denunciations have grown louder and more intense from year to year; and at the present day it is scarcely an exaggeration to assert that the Colonial Office is in the unfortunate position of the man, in the popular saying, who has no friends, and who may be hit hard accordingly. As far as we are aware, there is not a single public writer who has a good word to say in favour of the ostensible or the real chiefs of the Colonial Office; or a single public man, unconnected with the Office, who has defended, or is ready to defend, the principles upon which the government of our magnificent Colonies has been conducted by it ever since Great Britain possessed a dependency. The "Statesman," whose enquiries to Mr. Gibbon Wakefield have led to the publication of the most valuable work on the "Art of Colonization" which has ever appeared, expresses to that gentleman the general impression of the public upon the subject of Colonial mismanagement. "Everybody who reads the newspapers sees," says he, "that our Colonies cost us much money, much trouble, and not a little shame, without rendering any important service to us in return. All of them, at one time or another, seem to get into a state of disorder or disaffection. Just now, the number of our disturbed Colonies is more than usually large, and there is not one of the whole forty of which an Englishman can feel proud. All of them together provide for fewer emigrants than the United States. Canada, which receives the greatest number of emigrants we are, by all accounts, only peopling and enriching for the Americans to possess ere long; and of the only other part of the world to which British emigrants proceed, the population, after



TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT ROME.—(SEE PAGE 116.)

seventy years of what is termed Colonization, amounts to no more than 300,000, or about that of the city of Glasgow. The West Indian Colonies are in a truly lamentable state, both economically and politically. So is South Africa, politically, at least, with its Colonist rebellions and Kaffir wars. So is Ceylon, with its uproarious Governor and native insurrection. So is our youngest Colony, New Zealand, as the seat of a deadly feud between colonist and native; of a costly military occupation, in order to maintain British authority at all; and of the wildest experiments in Colonial government. So is, on one account or another, every one of the Colonies, more or less."

When such is the general feeling, it is not surprising that the motion of Mr. Baillie, which stood on the Commons' paper for Tuesday night, and which involved not alone the misgovernment of a Colony by an individual Governor, but the whole system of the Colonial Office, should have attracted unusual attention. The words of Mr. Baillie's motion bore especial reference to the colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana alone: but, strictly speaking, the first of these is not a colony of Great Britain; it is a dependency which we have conquered, and which we hold in defiance of the natives. Guiana may more properly be considered a colony. The grievances of Ceylon are of old date, and are almost inseparable in kind from those of a conquered province. Those of Guiana are no older than 1846, and, according to Mr. Labouchere, the whole foundation of the dispute between that colony and the Colonial Office is upon the question of Free Trade, Guiana alleging that in consequence of the act of 1846 she can no longer pay taxes or support her establishments. This fact led to an impression on the part of some zealous free-traders that the object of Mr. Baillie in bringing forward a motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of these colonies was to damage the cause of Free Trade rather than to attack the Colonial Office. The result was some confusion in a debate that would otherwise have been very clear and simple. We have not space to enter into the detail of the facts alleged by Mr. Baillie with reference to the conduct of Lord Torrington, the Governor of Ceylon, either in the suppression of the recent rebellion, or in his general management of the affairs of that island; neither can we follow Mr. Baillie in his remarks upon the various obstructions opposed to good colonial Government by the existence of our Colonial Office in its present state, as exemplified by the circumstances of the two colonies which he selected as the objects of his motion. The feeling of Parliament took a much wider range than Mr. Baillie's motion; and we are much mistaken if the revision of the whole system of our Colonial Government be not the result. The motion may or it may not have been intended to produce such an effect, but the tendency of opinion was too clear to be misunderstood, either in the House or out of it.

The words of the motion were for the appointment of a "Select Committee to enquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown Colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, and to report to the House whether any measures can be adopted for the better administration and government of those dependencies." Mr. Hume—who does not generally act with the party of which Mr. Baillie is a member—seconded the motion, wishing the House to understand that it was the system under which our Colonies were placed which had produced the disastrous results described by Mr. Baillie. He dilated upon the harsh treatment which Ceylon had experienced, upon the insult which Demerara had received at the hands of the Colonial Secretary in the matter of the Civil List, and claimed for the Colonies that self-government which was denied only on account of the patronage it would wrest from the Colonial Office. Mr. Hume somewhat confused the matter by introducing the grievances of the Cingalese into a sentence in which he urged self-government as a cure for Colonial dissatisfaction; but, though a staunch Free-Trader, he saw no Protectionist trap in the motion, but simply a Colonial question of the gravest importance. Mr. Ricardo, a Free-Trader, not a whit more zealous than Mr. Hume, seems to have been of a different opinion, and still more greatly confused the subject and the debate by proposing an addition to the motion, affirming in effect though not in terms, that no inquiry would be made into the grievances of either with a view to interference with the Free-Trade tariff of 1846. The debate, consequently, took a turn that was probably anticipated by the friends of the Colonial Minister and by Mr. Ricardo, but which was not ultimately successful in distracting the attention of the House from the real point at issue—the ignorant, the protracted, the systematic, the obstinate, and mischievous mismanagement of all our Colonies under the rule of the Downing-street officials. The House felt, as the country feels, that a system which is complained of by persons in such different circumstances as the emigrants of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Cape, and the West Indies, must be a bad one. It felt that when, in consequence of this system, insurrection occurs among the French Canadians at one period, among the Kaffirs at a second, and among the Cingalese at a third, and when the people we conquer, and the emigrants who leave our shores, are alike indignant and oppressed, it is high time that a change should take place. Sir Robert Peel cleared away the smoke and dust of the discussion raised by Mr. Ricardo. He gave the complainants of Guiana to understand that he was decidedly opposed to any re-consideration, to suit their purposes, of the Free-Trade measures of 1846. At the same time, as the House seemed to be agreed on the main point, he wished a resolution to be brought forward, for an inquiry to ascertain, without especial reference to the Minister at present at the head of that department, whether some change might not be effected in our colonial system, which would give general satisfaction both to the Colonies and to the public at home. Mr. Baillie afterwards amended his motion. Mr. Hume added a few words, which rendered all misconception impossible upon the part of the few Free-Traders who supported Mr. Ricardo; and in this form the resolution was carried without a division. This result is in reality a defeat of the Ministers. It is the first reverse which they have experienced this session. It is to be hoped, for the interest of the Colonies, that it will lead to the general revision of our colonial system, which Sir Robert Peel seems not unwilling to sanction, and which Parliament seems by no means disinclined to undertake.

The system pursued in Downing-street cannot be overhauled without benefit both to the Colonies and to the multitudes of industrious and enterprising Englishmen who would emigrate to the British Colonies rather than to the United States of America, if they could be assured, before their departure, that they should enjoy in their new homes the advantages enjoyed in England, and so dearly prized—those of local self-government. That is the great desideratum. There now seems a fairer prospect than there was before this discussion, that sooner or later it will be obtained. The question of Ceylon is a very different one; and though it bears reference to the Colonial Office, bears none whatever to the great want of our colonists. Such discussions as these, however, are of the greatest use. They clear up the misunderstanding caused by an abuse of terms; and, in showing the public the difference between Colonies and dependencies, they will lead hereafter to the simplification of a subject that at present is somewhat complicated. The Colonial Office has had many warnings: this last is a significant one.

THE NUMBER OF "SMITHS" IN LONDON.—The curious in names would not easily forgive us for treating ever so lightly of the statistics of the London Directory, without satisfying them respecting that large branch of the community whose happiness it is to bear the surname of "Smith." This name occurs 1409 times—1107 times in the trade, and 302 in the court department of the Directory—deducting double entries.—*Daily News.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

WRIT OF ERROR.—STATE TRIALS.—The Clerk of the Crown returned the writ of error in the case of W. Smith O'Brien.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the *Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill*, the provisions of which he explained. The bill was, he said, similar to that introduced last year. As the law stood, it was not sufficient to put a stop to the corruption and bribery practised at general elections, and this bill was framed with the intent of providing means of inquiry, and of punishing such practices.

Lord DENMAN considered the bill objectionable in all its provisions. He recommended its reference to a select committee.

Lord BROUGHAM thought every measure should be tried which had a chance of putting an end to the gross corruption and bribery that prevailed.

Lord STANLEY said that, although the bill was introduced as the same as that of last year, it was, in fact, wholly different; for whereas the bill of last year was directed against certain ascertained and past corrupt practices, this bill was directed against prospective and imaginative abuses. It carried the principle of investigation to an extent that would lead to the grossest wrong. There was to be an interminable number of commissioners to go down to suspected places to inquire into the manner of elections, if there had been corrupt practices at the last or preceding elections, and with extraordinary powers of obtaining evidence. The noble Lord pointed out the several anomalies in the details of the bill. He felt an objection to oppose the second reading; but, should he assent to it, he thought it ought to be sent before a select committee, to have its provisions amended.

The LORD CHANCELLOR defended the bill, which was read a second time.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the *Marriage (Scotland) Bill*, and of the *Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill*. The noble and learned Lord having briefly alluded to the inconveniences arising from the marriage law of Scotland, said the first-named bill was intended to provide that marriage in that country should in future be solemnised, either by a religious ceremony, or by a contract signed before a public functionary. The bill provided also for registration. To the second bill he did not apprehend there would be any opposition.

The Earl of ABERDEEN objected to the measure, as one uncalled for, most impolitic, and likely to prove injurious to the morality and happiness of Scotland. The bill imposed additional restraints on marriage, whereas it was for the advantage of the people of that country that marriage should be as easily contracted as possible. He was ready to agree to any measure that would prevent persons not domiciled in Scotland from availing themselves of the law of marriage existing in that country, but he would not assent to the proposal to alter the Scotch law of marriage itself. He would not object to any measure of registration.

Lord Brougham said that every lawyer complained of the Scotch marriage law, as leading to innumerable legal difficulties.

The Duke of ARGYLL supported the bill, which, after a few words in explanation from Lord CAMPBELL, was read a second time, as was also the Registration Bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. MILNES gave notice that, on the 1st of March, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to enable persons holding diplomatic pensions to hold seats in that House.

Mr. HUME gave notice, for Monday next, of his intention to submit a resolution on the subject of explosions in coal-mines.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL gave notice that, on going into committee of supply, he would move a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of Ireland, with the view of appropriating the revenues of the Irish Church to the support of the poor; of taxing to the extent of thirty-three per cent. persons deriving property from Ireland to the amount of above £150 a year, who shall not reside at least six months in the year in that country, and of establishing tenant right.

Mr. LUSHINGTON gave notice that, when the *Regium Donum* grant should be proposed, he would move that it be disallowed.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

In reply to Mr. SCOTT,

Mr. HAWES stated that there was no intention on the part of the emigration committee to give a preference to the two counties named by the hon. gentleman—viz. Dorset and Wilts. The fact was, that there had been two ships appointed to sail from Plymouth, but the number of emigrants offering themselves as ready to embark not having been sufficient to fill the berths, the deficiency had been made up from the neighbouring counties. The expense would be about £14 a head; and of course, if the emigrants had been "assisted," a greater number might have gone. The fund at the disposal of the Government was now reduced to about £50,000.

Mr. SCOTT contended that there had been an undue preference shown to those two counties; and wished to know if any correspondence which had taken place on the subject would be laid on the table, which was desirable, as it might remove any suspicion that the arrangements of the Government were made with a view to clear the estates of certain gentlemen at the expense of the rest of England.

Mr. HAWES said he was not aware of the existence of any such correspondence.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. HUME, stated that a gentleman had been sent to Edinburgh to make inquiries as to the *Annuity Act*, and his report, when received, would be laid on the table.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in answer to the same hon. member, said Mr. John Le Feuvre's report on the Scotch fisheries would shortly be laid on the table. Government were prepared to act upon it by diminishing the expenses, but certainly not to abolish the board.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT SUSPENSION.

Sir G. GREY moved the third reading of the *Habeas Corpus Act Suspension (Ireland) Bill*.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL intimated, that, as Lord Nugent had an amendment to propose, to limit the bill to the 1st of June, it was not his intention to raise a discussion on the third reading, but to content himself with a division, and with supporting the noble Lord's amendment.

Mr. F. O'CONNELL would not follow the course adopted by Mr. J. O'Connell, but would oppose the third reading. The hon. member at great length spoke against the bill.

Sir G. GREY reminded the honourable member that he had violated his own principle of limiting speeches to an hour, because he had just consumed an hour and a half with his remarks. The right honourable Baronet declined to follow the honourable member through all the extraneous topics which he had introduced into his speech.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE opposed the bill, and recommended the passing of measures of reform in the tenure of land, and in the Irish Church Establishment; also, the abolition of the Viceregal Court, and various other reforms, as the true modes of removing Irish disaffection.

Mr. J. A. HAMILTON regretted that the Government had not proposed the bill for twelve instead of six months.

Mr. HUME supported the bill as one necessary to preserve peace and tranquillity in Ireland. The hon. member inveighed against the Irish Established Church, and denounced British government in Ireland as one long system of misrule.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL repeated his opposition to the bill.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD also opposed it, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

The House divided—

For the third reading	117
Against it	23
Majority	94

The bill was read a third time.

Lord NUGENT then moved, in the first clause of the bill, the substitution of the words "1st day of June" for the words "1st day of September." The noble Lord was willing, however reluctantly, to continue the suspension of the constitution in Ireland for a time sufficient to enable the Government to prepare those remedial measures necessary for the permanent pacification and satisfaction of Ireland; but he would not consent to suspend the constitution one day longer than was imperatively demanded by the necessity of the case.

Colonel P. THOMPSON seconded the amendment.

Sir G. GREY said the Government had followed the shortest precedent on record. It would involve the House in interminable discussions, and prevent the progress of those remedial measures so desired, were the bill to be limited to three months.

Mr. REYNOLDS would not vote for the amendment, or advise his friends to do so. He recommended the noble Lord to withdraw it.

After a few words from Mr. J. O'CONNELL, the House divided—

For the original words	166
Against them	11
Majority for the Government	155

The bill then passed.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.—JEWISH DISABILITIES.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the oaths taken by members of the two Houses of Parliament. The noble Lord having briefly referred to the *Jewish Disabilities Bill*, which he brought in last year, and which was rejected by the House of Peers, said that he now proposed to deal with a part of the subject. He did not propose to interfere with the oath taken by the Roman Catholics, which was settled in 1829; but, if he could prove to the House that the oaths taken by members not Roman Catholics had not answered the purpose, he hoped the House would allow him to alter those oaths. The oaths at present taken were unnecessary, ambiguous, and interposed an undue restriction on a portion of her Majesty's subjects which was quite unjustifiable. The first oath taken was that of allegiance, to which he had nothing to object. The oath of supremacy came next, the words of which had arisen from some doubt in the oath of allegiance; and this oath of supremacy prevented some Peers, one of whom was Lord Clancarty, from taking their seats in Parliament. The Roman Catholic was only required to declare that neither the Pope nor other foreign potentate or prelate had civil or temporal jurisdiction within this realm, while the Protestant was required to declare that he had no spiritual or temporal. He thought it would be sufficient for the Protestant to declare that

the Pope, &c., had no civil or temporal jurisdiction or authority in the realm. If the oath of supremacy prevented even one member from taking his seat, it should, if possible, be amended. The third oath was that of abjuration, which since 1807 was a sort of mockery, for there was since that period no descendant of the Pretender. This oath concluded with words declaring that the person taking it took on the "true faith of a Christian." This excluded her Majesty's Jewish subjects. He maintained that they had no right to exclude any person unless his doctrines were such as to render him incompetent to discharge the duties of a member of Parliament. To exclude him would be a pure, unmitigated persecution, the same in principle as that which led to the faggot and the axe. The proposal he had to make was to retain the oath taken by the Roman Catholics; also to alter the oath taken by other members to the following form:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that I will maintain the succession of the Crown as established by an act, intituled 'An act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject'; and that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, authority, or power within this realm, and that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws. And I do make this recognition, declaration, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, on the true faith of a Christian, so help me God."

And, finally, he proposed that when this oath was administered to a person of the Jewish persuasion, the words "on the true faith of a Christian" should be omitted. It was a question with him whether the words should be retained in the oath at all.

Mr. GOULBURN would give his assent to the first stage of the proposal, and wait until the House should be put in possession of the bill to be introduced. But he protested against the principles laid down by the noble Lord, and thought he should have to oppose the measure.

Mr. PLUMPTRE would take his stand at once, and divide the House on the very first proposition.

Mr. LAW had not intended to oppose the motion to go into committee to consider the proposal, but he should oppose it on all occasions. He did not believe that the measure just unfolded by the noble Lord was six hours old, or that he had determined that morning the alteration he should propose. The hon. and learned member appealed to the noble Lord not to ask the House to go into committee without time for considering his proposition.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL regretted that the Prime Minister had not thought fit to propose the establishment of one uniform oath for all members alike.

Mr. BANKES regretted the absence of Sir R. Inglis from the House in consequence of indisposition. The hon. member also urged the Prime Minister to postpone the consideration of the question. He declared his resolution to divide with Mr. Plumptre against the motion to go into committee to entertain the proposal. There had been no previous intention to come to a division that night, but the House had been taken by surprise by the Government, and though the numbers would be small, it was necessary on principle to protest against the proposal just made.

Mr. GLADSTONE was still of opinion that Jews had a full right to civil and political privileges. He was also of opinion that the alteration of the general oath proposed by the Minister would be an amendment, for the fewer words used in so solemn a declaration the better. He thought the noble Lord acted wisely in retaining the words "on the true faith of a Christian" in the oath to be taken by Christians; but he was of opinion that he would have still further improved his proposal, had he rejected the words declaring "that the Pope had no temporal power or pre-eminence within the realm." Except to Roman Catholics these words had no application, and other members should not be required to make any such declaration.

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked the Prime Minister to consent to an adjournment. He was resolved to defend the Christian character of the Parliament of this Christian country. The hon. member moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought that, whatever prelude was put to the proposition, it was only a *réchauffé* of the Jew bill of last year.

Mr. WALPOLE suggested that the Ministers should be satisfied with going into committee *pro forma*, in order to lay a substantial proposition for consideration.

Lord J. KESWELL said that all he asked the House to do was to assent to a resolution "that it was expedient to alter the oaths taken by members, and to make provision for altering them."

Mr. WALPOLE maintained that Christianity was a necessary principle in the legislature of this country. He condemned the Government for re-opening this question after so recent a decision on it, for proposing what might lead to a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament, and for doing a violence to the feelings of a great mass of the people.

Lord J. RUSSELL agreed, should the House assent to go into committee, to be satisfied with laying his resolution before it, and going no further then, in case any discussion should be raised upon it.

Mr. NEWDEGATE withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the House.

commercial policy which it has deliberately adopted." The hon. member considered that Mr. Baillie's motion was made with the object of embarrassing the Government, in the vain hope of obtaining the restitution of that protection which Parliament had resolved to abolish.

Mr. HAWES was ready to meet the proposed inquiry; he courted inquiry, and he was determined to have inquiry, not only into the affairs of Ceylon and British Guiana, but of Mauritius also. The charges had been made by the hon. member in a most unfair and disingenuous manner; he had suppressed every act that told in favour of Lord Torrington, and had placed everything that could tell against him in the most odious light. It was not the tax ordinances of Lord Torrington that excited rebellion, although they were made the pretence of it; and the Governor could not be held responsible for the executions that took place when the colony was placed under martial law, and when the regular government was suspended. With respect to British Guiana, it was not the fact that Lord Grey had set himself against a fair reconsideration of the civil list; he had only refused to be diverted from his principles by a combination of persons acting on pretences that had no foundation in truth. The revenues and the produce of British Guiana had increased during the last year; the civil list was not so onerous as had been represented; and therefore the allegation of the impoverishment of British Guiana, which was made the excuse for not granting the sum, was untrue. The hon. Under-Secretary having rehearsed the liberal acts of Lord Grey, and announced the intention to introduce a bill during this session to confer a representative government on Australia, insisted that the colonial administration of Lord Grey was wise, honest, and sagacious. The committee of inquiry would be agreed to by the Government, provided the addition moved by Mr. Ricardo were made to it.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, at great length, condemned the extravagant expenditure of Ceylon, and suggested the propriety of transferring that colony to the East India Company.

After a few words from Mr. ADDERLEY and Mr. F. SCOTT, who condemned the colonial system as a bold, bad despotism,

Sir R. PEER wished that the terms of the inquiry could be so modified as that no division should take place upon the appointment of a committee. Without reference to any personal consideration, seeing the dissatisfied condition of the colonies, he thought that some advantage might be derived from inquiry. He could not conceal the fact that a perusal of the documents on the table had left an unfavourable impression on his mind; and he regretted the tone and temper of some of the despatches. He found, from the admissions of the Government themselves, that the religion and the customs of Ceylon had been most unwise disregarded—that a priest had been shot in his robes, and a native prince had been subjected to corporal punishment, and the feelings of a whole people thus alienated from this country. He thought the wording of the motion and of the amendment might be improved.

Lord J. RUSSELL charged the hon. mover of the committee with having suppressed and concealed all that Lord Torrington had done in favour of the planters of Ceylon, whilst he dressed up all that bore against the noble Lord in the most virulent spirit. The Minister proceeded and defended the conduct of Lord Torrington, to whom, he said, we were much indebted for his energy in putting down the insurrection at its commencement. With respect to the facts of the execution of the priest in his sacerdotal robes, and of the corporal punishment of the Prince, he declined to give any opinion. A governor had a difficult task to fulfil in such cases, for on the one hand he was liable to be charged with favouring superstitious rites, and on the other with want of respect for the customs and religious feelings of the people to be governed. Lord Grey's patronage had been disposed in a manner most advantageous for the colonies, and the governors selected by him had been selected with great care and judgment. Notwithstanding the bitter personal attacks made on Lord Torrington and Lord Grey, he would assent to the committee in the terms moved, though with the addition proposed by Mr. Ricardo. If the committee were appointed in the original words alone, it might give rise to an opinion that the system of commercial policy now adopted might be shaken by adverse evidence; therefore he objected to the original motion alone.

Mr. DISRAELI said that nothing was farther from the intention of Mr. Baillie than to raise a discussion or inquiry on the "new commercial system." His simple desire was to confine inquiry to the substantial question of the administration and government of Ceylon and British Guiana. The amendment moved by Mr. Ricardo alone raised the question of the new commercial system, and embarrassed the subject. It was useless for the Government to propose to accept the motion, provided the amendment were tacked to it. Such a proposal could not be acceded to. Simple inquiry into alleged colonial abuses was what was desired, and he would not advise Mr. Baillie to alter one word of his motion, or to allow it to be defeated by a manoeuvre which had not even the merit of dexterity.

Mr. LABOUCHE would reject any division on this question. He thought that exception might be taken both to the original motion and to the amendment, and he hoped that some terms might be devised that would satisfy all parties. He therefore suggested to leave the words "into the grievances complained of" out of the motion, whereby it would stand thus:—"Select committee to inquire and report to the House whether any measure can be adopted for the better administration and government of the Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana."

Mr. B. OSBORNE protested against the introduction of the bugbear of Free Trade for the purpose of hoodwinking the House.

Mr. BAILLIE desired to know if the amendment was to be withdrawn?

Mr. RICARDO did not think there was much difference between gentlemen opposite and himself—a declaration which caused shouts of laughter.

Mr. P. WOOD suggested another version of the motion, with the hope of getting the Government out of the difficulty.

Lord LINCOLN could not vote for Mr. Ricardo's amendment; but, should it be withdrawn, he believed Mr. Baillie was ready to modify, not the spirit, but the terms of his motion. The form of motion proposed by Mr. Labouche was open to some objection.

Mr. RICARDO withdrew his amendment, and, after great many proposals and counter-proposals, the motion was agreed to in the following terms:—"A select committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, in connexion with the administration and government of these dependencies; and to report whether any measure can be adopted for the redress of the grievances of which there might be just cause of complaint."

The select committee on the Slave Trade was nominated.

Mr. BAINES obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove doubts as to the appointment of overseers of the poor in cities and boroughs.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS BILL.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the second reading of the Bribery at Elections Prevention Bill, the object of which was to oblige members to swear, on taking their seats, that they had not, directly or indirectly, expended any money in corruption or bribery, and that they would not pay any sum for such purposes, should it be demanded of them. The bill also provided that candidates on the hustings should, if required, be obliged to take a similar oath. In case any member should, after taking the oath, be found guilty of bribery at the election to which the oath referred, the bill provided that he should be incapacitated for life from sitting in Parliament. The hon. member said he had framed the declaration with great care; but, as the utmost caution was necessary in wording such an oath, he proposed, should the bill obtain a second reading, to refer it to a select committee. The bill did not deal with treating; but he was willing to leave that part of the subject to the committee.

Colonel SIBTHORP would reserve his opinion upon the bill until he should see how it would come down from the select committee. As free trade in everything was the new policy, he could not see why an exception should be made in the case of elections.

Sir J. HAMNER, Lord MAHON, and Mr. AGLIONBY gave a qualified support to the bill.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that every clause in the bill was open to grave objection; but, as the principle was good, and the feeling of the House seemed to be favourable to it, he would not refuse his assent to the second reading, provided it would then be referred to a select committee.

Mr. TURNER had insuperable objections to the bill, and could not permit it to be read a second time without a division. The honourable and learned member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Henley, Mr. Hume, Mr. Headlam, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. F. O'Connor, and Mr. Hodgson took part, the House divided—

For the second reading, 110
Against it, 80
Majority 30

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Petty Sessions Bill, and the Distrainting for Rates Bill, were severally read second time.

The Commons Inclosure Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord BROUHAM, in presenting a petition praying for an extension of the principle of local courts, took occasion to express a wish that some measure might be adopted to remedy the abuses of the Palace Court.

CEYLON.—Lord BROUHAM said the only reason why he did not give notice of a motion on the subject of the recent proceedings in Ceylon, was the hope that an inquiry instituted in another place might afford a satisfactory explanation of those proceedings. If such satisfactory explanations were not afforded, it would become their Lordships' duty to take notice of the proceedings which had taken place in that island.

INLAND REVENUE BILL.—Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of this bill.—After a few words from Lord BROUHAM, the motion was agreed to.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Bishop of OXFORD rose to move the appointment of a Select Committee to consider what measures should be adopted for the suppression of the African slave trade. He believed the motion would not be opposed, but he felt bound briefly to state the reasons which had induced him to bring forward this motion. England had, of late years, become aware of the enormity of her guilt towards the African race, and as she had set the example of repentance, and to endeavour to induce other powers to join her in putting down the slave trade. But of late there had been an apathy existing on the subject in this

country. It was easier to make a great sacrifice than to continue pursuing a course of duty which at first sight might appear to be attended with pecuniary loss. The tone of the press on this subject was an unmistakeable proof of the existence of this apathy, and therefore he moved for this Committee. He desired to see the maintenance of the blockading squadron, for, according to evidence of the witnesses examined in another place, with the exception of witnesses who had been or were engaged in the slave trade, it appeared that in proportion to the efficiency of the squadron was the success of the efforts to suppress the slave trade. That squadron, in 1842 and 1843, had all but succeeded in suppressing the slave-trade; and it was only in consequence of the cessation of those exertions, in consequence of orders from home, mistaken orders as he thought, that the trade had revived. He wished a committee to inquire into those matters, and to devise measures for carrying out the greatest act of justice which a nation had ever undertaken to execute. The apathy of the public at present was owing entirely to a forgetfulness of the details of the horrid traffic; and if such details were again brought prominently forward, the public attention would again be directed to the subject, and the country would be as loud as ever in its protests against the commission of this horrible iniquity. It was one thing to consider the question of the slave trade to the Brazils abstractedly, and another to contemplate the horrors which each individual African suffered during the passage. The right rev. Prelate, after alluding to the horrors of the middle passage, as described in the evidence before the Commons Committee, concluded by reading his motion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on the part of the Government, offered no opposition to the appointment of the committee, and in the course of his observations the noble Lord admitted the necessity of maintaining the squadron on the coast of Africa.

After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—Mr. DISRAELI:—I give notice that this day fortnight I shall call the attention of the House to the present condition of the agricultural interest, with a view to the more equitable apportionment of the taxation to which it is subject. (Loud cheers from the Protectionist benches.)

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH ASSOCIATION.

Mr. B. COCHRANE said, he rose to put the question of which he gave notice yesterday, to the hon. member for Tewkesbury.

The SPEAKER (interrupting the hon. member) intimated that he could not, in accordance with the forms of the House, put that question to the hon. member.

Mr. B. COCHRANE said, then he would ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he was aware that an association called the International English and French Association, had been formed, at the head of which were the names of five hon. members of that House, namely, the hon. member for Tewkesbury, the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, the hon. member for Bodmin, the hon. member for Macclesfield, and the hon. member for Southampton, the object of that association being an intellectual treat for Easter week. (Laughter.) With the permission of the House, in order to understand the object of this question, he would read one or two extracts from the programme:—"There was something delicate and gentlemanly, and something congenial and manly, in the idea which suggested a military visit of citizenship to the English nation." * * * * * "The social spirit which takes must give; we dine together—we, England and France—in a family sense. (Loud laughter.) You, France, dine with me to-day—and I, England, claim your hospitality to-morrow." (Renewed laughter.) The hon. gentleman went on to read similar extracts, which elicited the greatest merriment in the House. The question which he wished to put to the Under-Secretary of State was as to whether this association, at the head of which there were five members of Parliament, was at all known officially to the Government, or had received any act of registration. (Great laughter.)

Mr. H. BROWN: I am, Sir, one of the members whose names appear at the head of that programme, and I wish—

The SPEAKER: The hon. member is clearly out of order. I have already said that it was unparliamentary to put a question to a private member, or one to the Ministers, on matters not connected with the business of the House; and the hon. member, therefore, cannot proceed.

Mr. BROWN attempted again to speak, but there were cries of "Chair, chair, on all sides, and ultimately the hon. member desisted.—(Cries for the Under-Secretary of State.)

Mr. LEWIS said that he knew little of the association to which the hon. member had called the attention of the House, except what he had just read, but it seemed very innocent in its objects—(laughter on both sides of the House)—and he hoped it would prosper. (Repeated cheers from Mr. Brown and the hon. members around him.)

Mr. B. COCHRANE—he could only put the question to the Under-Secretary of State, because there were no other Ministers present.

Mr. WYLD rose to move that that question be entered on the journals of the House.

Mr. H. BROWN would second that motion.

The SPEAKER said that the hon. member could not proceed to make such a motion. (Cries of "Chair, chair," Mr. Wyld for some time persisting in his motion.) He had repeatedly explained that no member could make a motion which did not relate to the business of the House.

The subject then dropped.

MARRIAGES OF RELATIVES.—Mr. STUART WORTLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the act of 5th and 6th Will. IV., c. 54, so far as relates to marriage within certain degrees of affinity. The object of the bill, the hon. gentleman explained, was to permit marriages with a deceased wife's sister, and also with a deceased wife's niece. He did not purpose extending the permission to marriage with a deceased brother's widow, nor making it compulsory upon any clergyman who might object to solemnize such marriages.—Sir G. GREY, as at present advised, would offer no opposition to the introduction of the bill.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

On the motion of Mr. BOURVILL, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, and agreed to a resolution relating to the act 1st of Wm. and Mary, c. 18 (commonly called the Toleration Act), with a view to its amendment, by extending its benefit, and giving exemption from all penalties to ministers of the Church of England declaring themselves to be dissenters therefrom, and a bill was ordered to be introduced, founded on that resolution.

Mr. TRELLAWY moved for a Select Committee to inquire what extent the members are entitled to claim an interest, present or prospective, in the management of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, respecting which returns are annually presented to the House, and whether there is not reason to hope, from those returns, as well as other circumstances, that an improvement in the management of those estates, in particular by the suppression of antiquated and superfluous offices, and the diminution of the salaries of officials, would greatly increase the joint net income of the two duchies.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 74 to 27.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Standing Orders has disposed of the following bills:—Irish South-Eastern: standing orders dispensed with, on condition of certain notices being published in the Dublin papers. Eastern Counties and Newmarket Amalgamation: standing orders not dispensed with. Great Northern: standing orders dispensed with, on depositing a statement and declaration at the Private-Bill Office. East Lancashire: standing orders dispensed with, on depositing the sum of £600 in the Court of Chancery—being the difference between a tenth part of the subscription contract and a tenth part of three-fourths of the estimate.

The following papers were issued on Saturday last, pursuant to order of the House of Commons:—Index to the reports of the Select Committee on medical registration; return of the number of bills submitted to the grand jury at the Court of Middlesex Sessions in 1845, 1846, and 1847, &c.; return of the total number of acts passed in each Session since 1800, &c.; Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Public Roads in England and North Wales.

LETTERS TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The following notice has been issued from the General Post-Office:—A postal convention having been concluded with the United States of America, and vice versa, whether conveyed by British or United States packets, will be optional. The combined British and United States postage will be at the uniform rate of 1s. on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 2s. on a letter not exceeding an ounce in weight, and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. The whole postage on letters may be paid in advance, or they may be forwarded unpaid at the option of the senders. The necessary measures with respect to the transmission of letters to countries and places through the United States not having yet been arranged in concert with the United States post-office, further instructions on this subject will be issued hereafter. Newspapers published in the United Kingdom, duly stamped and posted under the usual official regulations, may be forwarded to the United States on payment in this country of one penny each; and newspapers published in the United States will be liable on delivery in the United Kingdom to a postage of 1d. each. Periodical works not of daily publication, and printed pamphlets not exceeding eight ounces in weight, may be forwarded to the United States under the following regulations:—Firstly, the British postage must be paid in advance. Secondly, they must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides or ends. The rates of postage on such works will be as follows:—

Not exceeding 2 oz. in weight 1d.
Above 2 oz., and not exceeding 3 oz. 2d.
Above 3 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz. 3d.
And 2d. for additional ounce.

No periodical work exceeding 16 ounces in weight, nor printed pamphlet exceeding 8 ounces in weight, can be forwarded. Similar works, posted in the United States and addressed to the United Kingdom, will be liable to the same regulations, and will be charged with the same rates of postage on delivery in the United Kingdom. The above regulations and rates of postage are applicable whether the correspondence be conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by British or United States packets; but all letters, newspapers, &c., will be forwarded, for the present, from the United Kingdom by the British packets, unless they are specially addressed by the United States packets.

The steam-ships *Acadie* and *Britannia*, so celebrated in the British and North American Company's mail service between Liverpool and the United States, have recently been purchased from that company by one of the German Governments. They are now in the Coburg Dock, Liverpool, undergoing the alterations necessary to their being converted into efficient war steamers for the "German navy." Their armament will be of the heaviest description.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR THOMAS BURNETT, BART., OF LEYS, COUNTY ABERDEEN. THIS respected gentleman, Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the county of Kincardine, died on the 16th inst., at Crathes Castle, aged 60. He was eldest son of the late Sir Robert Burnett, Baronet, by Margaret Dalrymple, his wife, fourth daughter of General Elphinstone, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., by Catherine, his wife, sister of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain. He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1837, which, as he never married, now devolves on his brother, Alexander, who was formerly in the East India Company's service.

The family of Burnett, originally of Saxon descent, have flourished for more than five centuries in Scotland; and, according to Sir George Mackenzie, carry the hunting horn on their Shield of Arms, to shew that they are the King's Foresters in the North. Sir Thomas Burnett, the first Baronet of Leys, was, in conjunction with the great Marquess of Montrose, an active Covenanter.

LADY ELIZABETH PALK. THE death of this venerable lady, who had nearly completed her 85th year, occurred on the 15th inst. She was daughter of Wilmot, first Earl of Lisburne, and widow of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., of Haldon House, Devon, by whom she had six sons and two daughters, the younger of the latter being the wife of her cousin, Lord Lisburne, and the elder of the former, the present Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart.

ALEXANDER RENNY TAILOUR, ESQ. OF BORROWFIELD. THE decease of this gentleman occurred on the 8th instant, at his seat, Newmanswells, near Montrose. He was the eldest son of Robert Renny, Esq., by Elizabeth Jean Tallyour, his wife, and assumed, at his mother's decease, the additional surname and arms of Tallyour. He married, 7th of April, 1808, Elizabeth Bannerman, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Baronet, of Balmain, and has left surviving issue two sons, Thomas, Captain in the Bengal Engineers, and Henry, Captain in the 81st Regiment. The family of Tallyour is one of high respectability in Scotland, and has possessed Borrowfield since 1615.

THE H



PROCESSION OF THE DEPUTIES OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, AT ROME.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In our journal of last week we briefly announced the opening of the Constituent Assembly at Rome, on the 5th inst. We are now enabled by our Artist in that city to present to our readers a picture of the pageant scene of

THE PROCESSION OF THE DEPUTIES.

stated to be "the most imposing spectacle of the many sights which have enlivened the principal thoroughfares for the last three years. The National Assembly having performed its devotions at the church of Ara Coeli, on the Capitol, issued forth, each member decked with the Italian tricolor scarf, and proceeded to the Senate-house. There were certainly 60,000 spectators along the line of procession; and the retinue which honoured and supported the new depositaries of supreme power in Rome, including the whole garrison, magistracy, various public officials and civic guard, formed a moving mass of near 20,000 men,

which took two hours to traverse the Corso. When they had taken their seats, the public galleries being filled to inconvenience, their appearance was something solemn and at the same time singular, inasmuch as, though mostly men beyond the middle age, they generally wore copious beards."

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

At night the city presented a gay scene of rejoicing, as shown in the second Illustration, where the Capitol is seen brilliantly illuminated.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

(See the Illustration upon the front page.)

On the evening of the day of the Proclamation of the Republic there was a procession by torchlight, through the streets of Rome, by ranks of men, the foremost of them wearing civil coats and liberty caps; one carrying a large tricolour flag; others bearing torches; and followed by a vast crowd of people.

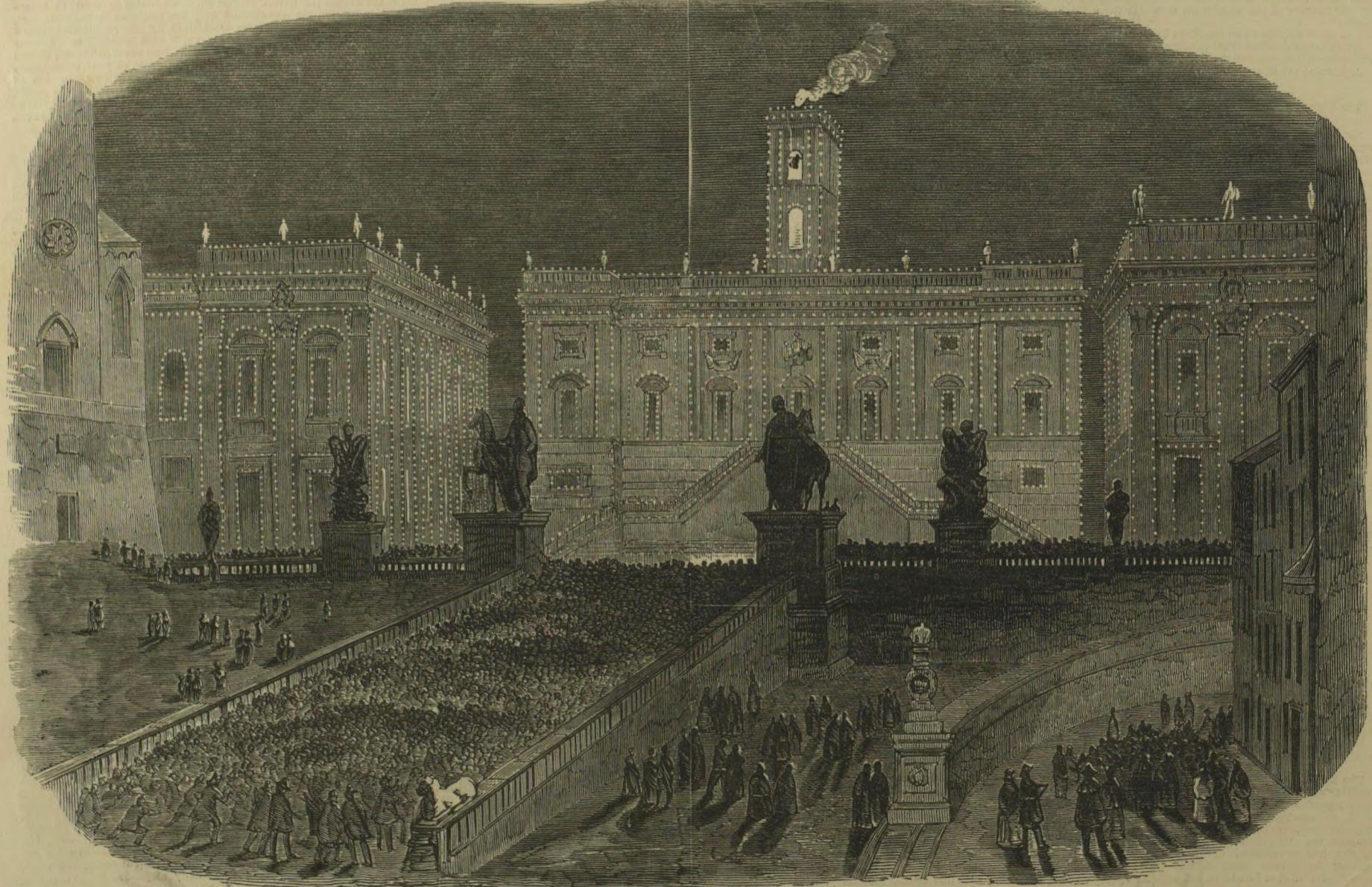
The first rank of the procession is supposed to have been hired for the occasion, to aid in this republican demonstration.

DEPOSITION OF THE POPE.—The intelligence from "the eternal City" this week confirms the short account which we gave in the Postscript of our last Number on this subject.

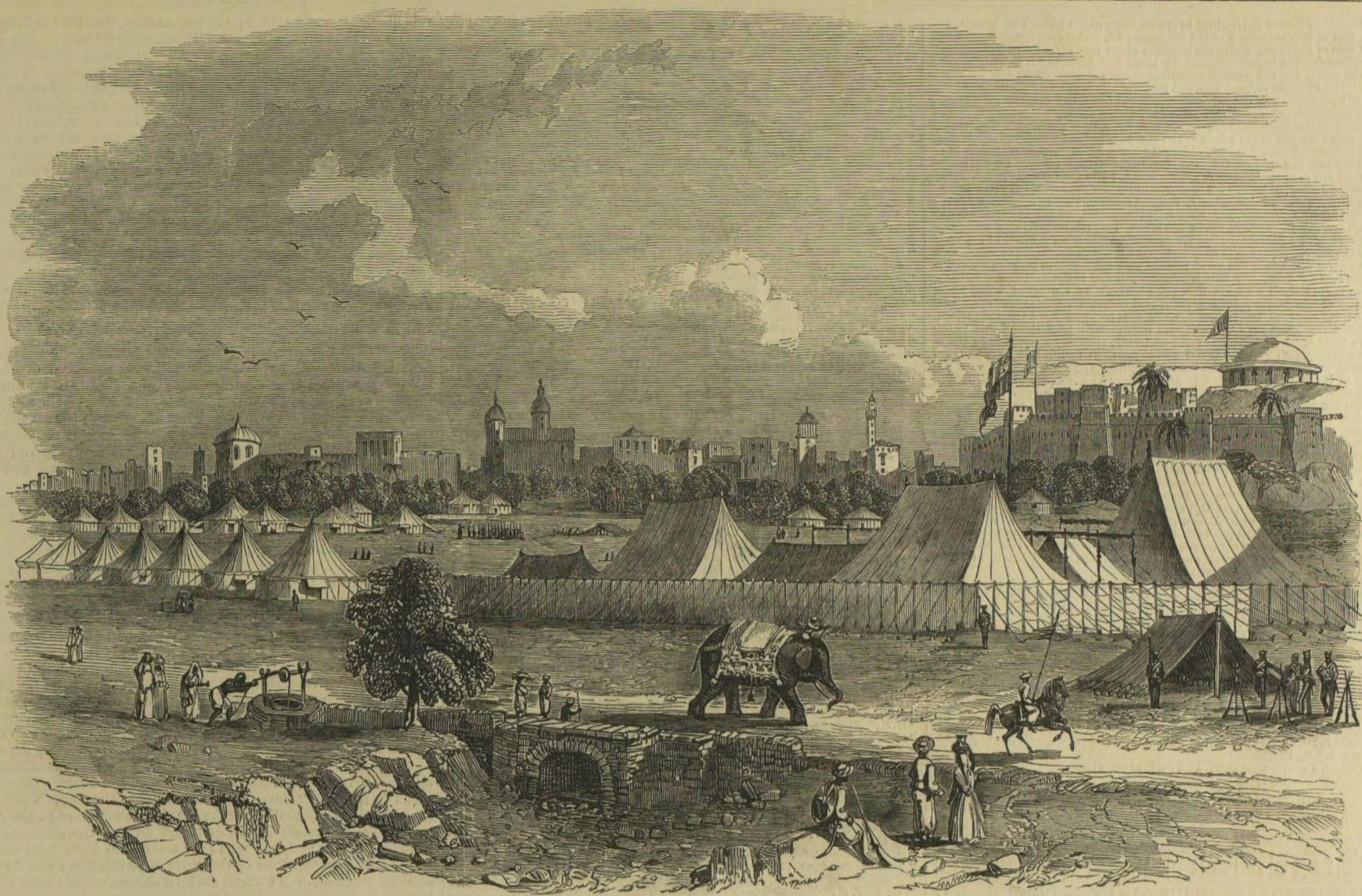
In the sitting of the Constituent Assembly, on the evening of the 8th inst., M. Savini proposed the following decree for the establishment of the Republic:—

"Art. 1. Papacy has fallen, *de facto* and *de jure*, from the temporal throne of the Roman State. Art. 2. The Roman Pontiff shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the exercise of his spiritual power. Art. 3. The Government of the Roman State is to be a pure democracy, and to assume the glorious name of the Roman Republic. Art. 4. The Roman Republic shall maintain with the rest of Italy relations required by a common nationality."

M. Mamiani admitted that the temporal dominion of the Popes had ever been



ILLUMINATION OF THE CAPITOL, AT ROME.



CAMP OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, AT DELHI.

a scourge for Italy, but he contended that in the present situation of Europe it would be impossible to establish a republic in Rome. He accordingly demanded that the question be left to the decision of the Italian Constituent. This course was warmly combatted, and ultimately the Assembly decreed, by a majority of 136 votes out of 144, the downfall of the Pope; and by 120, the establishment of the Republic. At 2 o'clock P.M. on the 9th the Republican flag was hoisted on the tower of the capitol, and saluted by 101 guns fired by the Castle of St. Angelo. On the same day, the Assembly voted the following decree:—1. Until the constitution of the Roman Republic shall have been decreed and enforced, the constituent Assembly will govern the State by means of an executive committee. 2. The executive committee shall be composed of three Italians, responsible and revocable at the will of the Assembly. 3. The Executive Committee is composed of the citizens, Armellini, who received 139 votes; Salicetti, 114; and Mathias Mantecchi, 85 votes; and an address to the people of Tuscany, congratulating them on having effected a similar revolution to that of Rome, was unanimously voted.

On the 11th a *Te Deum* in St. Peter's was resolved on; but the Roman clergy refused to officiate, and mass was celebrated by a military chaplain, assisted by soldiers bearing torches. The representatives of the people were present.

By a decree of the 10th, the Italian colours, green, red, and white, were adopted for the army of the Roman Republic. The name of the Pope is suppressed in all public documents and judicial sentences, and the Roman Republic substituted instead.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

The accompanying Engravings illustrate the progress of the War in India, from sketches obligingly forwarded by Correspondents at the scene of action.



SIKH CHIEF.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.

In the first Illustration is shown a portion of the Governor-General's Camp, pitched on the plain opposite the city of Delhi, to await the arrival of his Lordship. The sketch was taken from the top of one of the grand entrances to the city, called the *Canbul Gate*. This, however, forms but a small portion of the Governor-General's Camp, and was pitched merely for his personal use. The Camp, when accompanied by all the departments and officers of the government, forms a very magnificent spectacle. Our Correspondent adds:—

"The departure of the Governor-General from the seat of Government, towards the north-west, is an event occasioned by the troubled state of the Punjab; a similar cause called Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge to the same scene. The mistakes of a former administration, which have now become apparent, are to undergo another grand settlement, which will most probably be the permanent annexation of the Punjab to the British empire. A strong and vigorous military rule, however, will be necessary for four or five years, until the change of Government is begun to be understood and appreciated by the

turbulent inhabitants of the country; and afterwards, when the country is well settled and subdued, the civil power may gradually assume its due influence. A too hasty substitution of the latter for military rule, however, is sure to be followed by the same consequences that have hitherto attended such policy; another widespread outbreak, another series of delays, and shifting of responsibility, attendant upon all transactions of a civil nature in this country, and then another ruinous and expensive war."

"The mistake seems to be this: that, instead of subjecting the country to military rule, as was done in Scinde for the first few years after its conquest, a rule which is at once energetic in its character, which has the immediate power of enforcing its mandates, and where the awful fear of responsibility does not hang so heavily as it does on the individuals composing a Civil Government; instead of this, the country was treated as a peaceable and well settled province of our own, where no military commander can act but after a series of delays, consequent on numerous references to different civil authorities in departments of government, all of whom necessarily finding a business of this kind foreign to their routine, and having no power to give any positive instructions in so unexpected a crisis, are compelled to refer the matter to the Government at the Presidency. The evil having in the meantime spread and become formidable, further instructions become requisite; and at last the whole business has to be made over, as in the present instance, to the highest military authority, for another final settlement of the affairs of the country, to be effected by the assembling of a large army, and by a second invasion and conquest of the country."

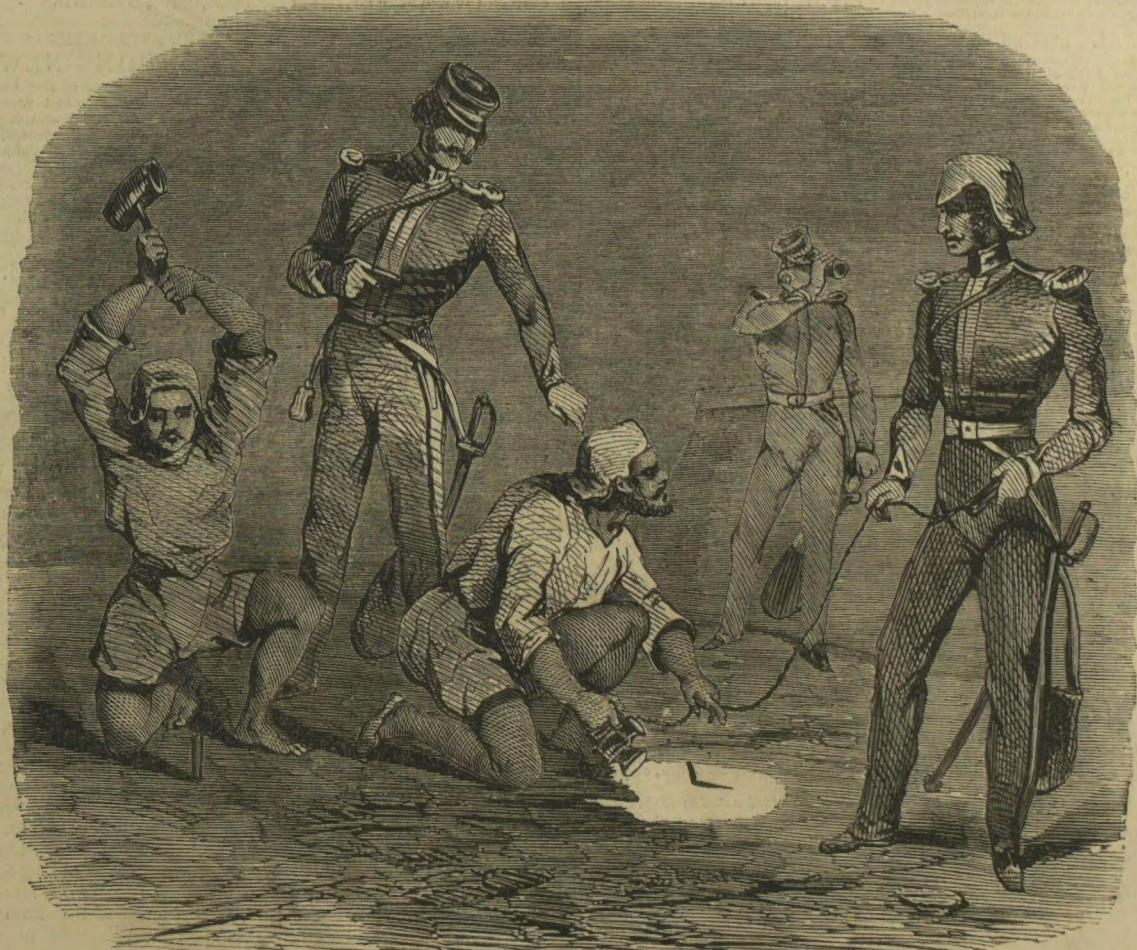
BENGAL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

This sketch represents a party of Engineer officers tracing the approaches to a fortified city. This is usually performed at dusk; and when marked out, the working parties drawn from the lines commence excavating, and during the night continue their labour. Each morning the garrison sees these trenches brought nearer and nearer to their defences, until batteries are constructed close to them, from whence a breach is made in the walls. These officers are accompanied by a party of Sappers in their working dress, who, with dark lantern, tape, and pegs, mark out what the officers have traced. We are indebted for this sketch to Lieut. G. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

INDIA.—CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

The accounts anticipatory of the Overland Mail, which reached town on Thursday, contain news of much interest. The dates are, Bombay the 19th, Calcutta the 8th, and Moulton the 7th of January. In our last notice of Indian affairs the stationary attitude of the forces before the city of Moulton was mentioned; the necessary reinforcements had not then come up to render the success of an attack free from all doubt.

On the 21st of December the Bombay troops joined General Whish, and the besieging party then amounted to 15,000 British troops, the allies counting about 17,000; or 32,000 in all. The artillery consisted of 150 pieces of ordnance, of which nearly one-half were of the largest calibre. On Christmas day and the day following the force changed ground; on the 27th the troops advanced in four columns to the attack, and, clearing the suburbs and driving in the enemy on all sides, established themselves within five hundred yards of the walls. Batteries were constructed in every direction, and on the morning of the 28th a terrific cannonade and bombardment commenced. On the 29th the heavy guns were battering within eighty yards of the ramparts. On the morning of the 30th the principal magazine in the fort blew up with terrific explosion—nearly 800,000 lbs. of powder are reported to have been stored in it—blowing a vast column of dust a thousand feet up into the air. The destruction it caused around was tremendous. A conflagration, supposed to be that of the principal stores, immediately commenced spreading in the town, which proved destructive to £50,000 worth of grain, as was subsequently ascertained. The enemy's artillery slackened their fire, but still continued unbroken. On the two next days, the cannonade continued; shells were thrown sometimes every minute, sometimes at intervals of ten minutes, and fearful salvos were from time to time discharged from the heavy batteries. A furious cannonade having been kept up all the previous night, on the morning of the 2nd of January a column of Bengal troops, commanded by Colonel Franks, consisting of her Majesty's 32nd, and the 49th and 72nd Native Infantry, pushed forward to a breach near the Delhi Gate, where



BENGAL ENGINEER OFFICERS TRACING THE APPROACHES TO A FORTIFIED CITY, AT NIGHT.

they found the enemy determined to oppose them to the last. The breach, however, proved impracticable; so the troops retired, and moved round to the opposite side of the town, where the entrance of the Bombay column had already been effected. The breach stormed by them had been much more complete than the other, and the enemy defending it were driven off at the bayonet's point. The Fusiliers entered first, and speedily placed their standard within the walls of the town. The Bengal column followed them, and the city of Moulton, which was captured about three p.m., was before sunset filled with British troops. The fire from the fort, which had for a time slackened, was mean-while renewed, and in the course of the night a mine was sprung on our troops, which occasioned some mischief. Moolraj seemed determined to maintain himself to the last, and showed no sign of fear amidst all his reverses. On the morning of the 3rd our cannonade was again resumed, and the Dowlat Gate, the last hold of the enemy, destroyed. Large quantities of pillage were collected by the troops after their entry into the city, and the bankers were said to have offered £30,000 if their establishments were left unmolested. The casualties on our side are pretty numerous, as might be expected, where so gallant a resistance was made, but a complete list had not appeared up to the departure of the mail.

The Citadel of Moulton still held out up to the 6th of January, the latest date in these accounts, but it was being mined, with the object of blowing the counter-scarp into the ditch, and then taking the place by storm.

From the Punjab we learn that the inactivity of the grand army under the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, still continued, but active operations may be expected to be resumed when the requisite force is concentrated. Meanwhile the Sikhs themselves remain quiet. With Lord Gough and 20,000 men in their front on their left flank and rear, they will speedily have General Auchmuty with 8000 or 10,000 on their right flank, and no assistance promising from any quarter; and this disposition of forces, together with the tidings of the fall of Moulton, will quickly lead to the renewal of hostilities. Brigadier White and force had rejoined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief on the afternoon of the 4th. He had not seen or heard of any enemy. His object was two-fold—to intercept Narain Singh, should he make his appearance, and to prevent any attempt the insurgents under Shere Singh might make to detach a force to the assistance of Moolraj—an object at one time said to be in contemplation. Chuttr Singh continues to hover about on the Indus, with some 4000 or 5000 men under him. He is said to be in communication with a body of Afghans, who have come down under Dost Mahomed or Jubbar Khan, with the view of recovering Peshawur. His purposes are variously represented, but our tidings from this quarter are so discordant that scarcely any faith can be placed in them. Attack still holds out, and is not now likely to surrender. Captain Abbott has exchanged the defensive for the offensive, and is laying siege to some strongholds in the Hazara country. The Governor-General has established his camp close to the battle-field of Sobraon, to be as near as possible to the scene of action.

A force of Afghans, variously estimated at from 5000 to 12,000 men, is reported to have arrived at Quetta, above the Bolan Pass.

The alliance between the Sikhs and Afghans is one of the worst features of the whole business connected with the second Punjab war.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 25.—First Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima Sunday.

MONDAY, 26.—John Philip Kemble died, 1823.

TUESDAY, 27.—Length of the Day, 10h. 40m.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—Sun rises at 6h. 56m., sets at 5h. 36m.

THURSDAY, March 1.—St. David. Ember Week.

FRIDAY, 2.—St. Chad.

SATURDAY, 3.—Sun rises at 6h. 44m., sets at 5h. 41m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
3	35	3	55	4	10	4
2	5	4	32	4	50	5
3	10	5	10	30	5	15
4	10	4	10	52	6	13
5	10	5	10	35	7	13
6	10	5	10	30	8	13
7	10	5	10	30	8	13
8	10	5	10	30	8	13
9	10	5	10	30	8	13

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO.—EVERY EVENING, Grand Equestrian Performances—Second Time of the celebrated Rope Dancer, M. Bono—the extraordinary Match of the 25 Vaulters—the Fete of Flowers—the Gigantic Heads, &c., &c. Commences at Eight o'Clock. GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES every Wednesday and Friday. Commence at Two o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Third Week of FITZBALL'S new and pre-eminently successful Mexican Spectacle of "CORASCO."—On MONDAY, FEB. 26th, the Performance will commence at a quarter to 7, with the new and magnificent Spectacle of CORASCO; or, The Warrior's Steed. After which, BATTEY'S Peerless SCENES of the CIRCLE. To conclude with a favorite Melodrama.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. SHEPHERD & CO.—A赫ING success of the new Tragic Play, surpassing any drama that has been produced for years. The Management feel proud in announcing its repetition every evening until further notice.—On MONDAY, and all the Week, the Tragic Play, in Three Acts, of GLENDWYR; or, the Rock of Death. Colonel Beaumont, Mr. Shepherd; Glendwyr, Mr. Lyon; Thomas, Mr. Emery; Admiral, Mr. Neville; Taffy, Mr. Widdicombe; Jerome, Mr. S. Smith; Eva, Miss Vincent; Midred, Madame Ponzi; Leon de Beauvillier, Miss Brooks. After which, never acted, a Parisian Drama, entitled MAISON ROUGE; or, the Queen's Bouquet and the Three Cards. Supported by the entire company. To conclude with THE POST OF HONOUR.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE of this POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.—It is respectfully announced that the Extraordinary Entertainment given by ROBERT-HOUDIN at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE must unavoidably terminate at the end of the ensuing week; the remaining Performances will take place in the following order:—TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27; WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28; Commencing at Half-past Two o'Clock; THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1; and SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3; Doors open at Eight o'Clock, being positively the Final Representation. The Programme will comprise many new experiments in addition to Le Corbeau le Peintre, D'Artagnan, Rembrandt, the Flying Dutchman, in Corne d'Abondance, le Patriarche du Palais Royal; Seconde Vie, in which Emile-Houdin will exhibit his extraordinary powers of Second Sight; Invisibility, Escamotage of Emile-Houdin; and the Suspension Etherienne, by Eugène-Houdin.—Boxes and Stalls at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL.—On FRIDAY, March 2, and on FRIDAY, March 9, Mr. LOVE will continue his Lenten Entertainment. He will repeat his former success, entitled LOVE'S LABOUR LOST; and other Entertainments. Begins at Eight.—On Tuesday, February 27, Mr. Love will give an Entertainment at the Assembly Rooms, Woburn.—On Wednesday, February 28, and Thursday, March 1, at the Institution, Leicester.—On Monday, March 5, and Tuesday, March 6, at the Institution, Derby.—On Wednesday, March 7, at the Theatre Royal, Lichfield.—On Thursday, March 22, at the Institution, Aldergate-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Art of MAGIC, illustrated and explained in Lectures, by Mr. Shaw, late Partner with M. D'Auvigny, Daily, at a Quarter to Four, and every Evening at Nine. Dr. Ryan's Lecture on the Chemistry of the Breakfast Table, in which Mr. Moore's patented process for Preserving Milk for Long Voyages will be explained, Daily, at a Quarter to Three o'clock. Dr. Bachofen's Illustrations on Astronomy, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at One o'clock. Lectures on the Ventilation of Mines, &c., &c., by means of the Stearn Jet. A View in the Gold District of California is added to the new Dissolving Views. New Chromatope, Machinery and Models explained, &c. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On THURSDAY, MARCH 1, will be repeated Handel's Oratorio, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss L. Pyne, Miss Dolly, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Macbin, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Orchestra will consist of nearly 700 Performers.—Tickets, 3s; reserved seats in the area, 10s 6d each; may be had of the principal music-sellers; at the Society's sole Office, No 6, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross.

THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The Fifteenth of the London Wednesday Concerts (being the last of the series) will be held on Wednesday Evening next, February 28th. Vocal Performers—Misses A. and M. Williams, and Dolly, and Mrs. Alexander Newton; Messrs. Leffler, T. Williams, Hinge, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Pianiste, Mr. W. S. Rockstro. The orchestra will be upon an extensive scale and complete in every department, including Mr. Willy's Concert Band. Leader and Musical Director, Mr. Willy. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 5s; may be had of Mr. Stammers, 4, Exeter-hall, and of all music-sellers. N.B.—For programme, see the "Times" of Monday, February 26th.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST.—Out-Patients' Branch, No. 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, in Aid of the Funds, to celebrate the Foundation of the Institution, will take place at the LONDON TAVERNS, Bishopsgate-street, on SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1849. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle in the Chair, who will be supported by a large and influential number of Stewards. Dinner on the table at half-past Five o'clock precisely.—Tickets may be obtained at the London Tavern, and of the Secretary, at the Hospital, No. 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

DAVID HENRY STONE, Hon. Sec.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Correspondent," Guanazato, complains that, on the arrival of a packet, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS seldom escapes being abstracted in the Post-Offices at Vera Cruz and Mexico; where the employés (notwithstanding their general unacquaintance with the English language) are represented by our Correspondent to be so fascinated with the Engravings in our Journal as to allow their admiration to get the better of their honesty.

"Amos."—London (City) is, topographically speaking, in the county of Middlesex.

"An Inquirer."—Certainly.

"S. M. F."—The British Institution Gallery is in Pall-Mall. Admission, one shilling.

"A Constant Subscriber," Southwark.—The late Earl Darnley died in 1835.

"A Subscriber," Poole.—A list of unclaimed dividends may be seen at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.

"J. M. C. A."—Coventry.—Declined.

"H. W."—Carpenter's "Angler's Guide," lately published by Bogue, Fleet-street.

"W. D."—Kingbridge.—Received; but we cannot print it.

"G. B. N."—Manchester.—A note to the Postmaster of Epsom may succeed.

"J. G. W."—Hull.—A Portrait of Mr. Shafiq Adair, M.P., will be found in No. 291 of our Journal.

"A Constant Subscriber,"—Perhaps in Leadenhall Market.

"Fireworks," Essex.—The passage-money by the West India mail steamer from Southampton to Chagres is either £60, £50, or £45, according to the accommodation; or for mechanics or artisans, £25. The cost from Chagres to Panama

is about twenty-five dollars; and from Panama to California, 250, 200, or 100.

"Inquirer"—Yes.

"T. R. S."—Bury.—We gave the Southern arms last week.

"A Subscriber," Exeter.—The phrase of "sending to Coventry" originated, according to Hutton, the Birmingham historian, in the Birmingham people apprehending all messengers and suspected persons, and frequently attacking and reducing small parties of the Royalists, during the Civil War, whom they sent prisoners to Coventry.

"W. P. M."—We cannot inform you.

"Decius,"—Will find a portrait of Mr. Sheil, M.P., in No. 24 of our Journal; of Mr. Macaulay, M.P., in No. 213.

"B., an Old Subscriber."—Apply at one of the Schools in the London Hospitals.

"R. H."—Leamington.—The annual subscription to the London Art-Union is One Guinea; office, 443, West Strand.

"E. G. M."—Fermanagh.—We regret that we have not room for the lines.

"J. R."—Bias.

"J. J. L."—Of a dealer in second-hand books.

"Eaton-place" will be entitled to remove the moulding in question.

"Enquirer" and "X. Y. Z."—Cheltenham.—We cannot attend to such matters of educational routine.

"Mohammed."—We do not recommend you to try.

"W. L."—Bath.—Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

"C. J. W."—Derby.—We cannot reply without having seen the project on paper.

"*" Belfast.—Buchanan's "Technological Dictionary."**

"Cyrus."—We cannot solve the anony.

"So-and-so."—There is no benefit arising from the practice.

"Jenny Jones."—The price of Macaulay's "History of England" is 32s., 2 vols. 8vo. The address is at the Lady's Publisher's, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

"J. M."—East Peckham, and "R. N. S."—A re-directed letter would not be chargeable, under the circumstances.

"Proverb."—As the hairy coverings of mammalia are part of their system, they cannot be considered vegetable; but plants have, also, long extensions of the cuticle, which are denominated hair.

"Lamboro," Waterford.—The Dutch clover, now employed as the Shamrock, is indigenous to Ireland. Mr. Bicheno, in a paper read to the Linnaean Society, in 1830, adduced evidence to show that the plant formerly used as the national emblem of Ireland was the wood-sorrel.

"A Subscriber," Faversham, is recommended to consult a Solicitor.

"M. C. H."—We, think, mistaken in the surmise.

"Antiquarian."—We cannot advise you.

"C. S. T."—Pimlico.—The partnership has nothing to do with the original agreement between A. and B.

"A Resident in Germany" should complain to the Custom-House authorities.

"G. P."—Colchester.—The defence was by counsel. The report was given at the time in our Journal.

"S. S."—Dublin.—The origin of the intention of the Barber's Pole, as a sign, will be found variously explained in Brand's "Popular Antiquities."

"A. B. C."—Clifton.—The occasions will, doubtless, be announced.

"C. F. S."—Longboro.—Vessels sail from the Orkneys for Iceland.

"A Well-wisher," Greenwich.—See Picture of London, for list of its theatres.

"J. P."—Plaistow.—We have not had room.

"C. A. S. H."—is mistaken. The gold of Ophir is mentioned.

"A Constant Reader," Birmingham.—Apply, respecting the Camera, &c., to Horne and Co., 123, Newgate-street.

"White Surrey."—Inquire of the Secretary of the Club.

"H. S."—Kidwelly, South Wales.—Declined.

"Comus," Hull.—The perspective is too abrupt.

"Honestus."—We cannot inform you.

"Ignoramus."—The system is not that usually adopted by reporters; but we do not deny that proficiency may be obtained by it.

"A. B."—Limerick, should read Mackie's "Western World," just published, for a good account of the United States.

"Constance Caudle."—The charge for our Journal is 26s. for one year (52 Nos.), paid in advance.

"A. G."—Guernsey, is thanked; but we had not room for the sketch.

"A. C. York."—Mr. Webster, coin-dealer,

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee, the first this season, on Thursday afternoon, in St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, the Countess of Charlemont, Lord Camoys, &c.

Before the Levee, the Queen gave audiences to Sir John Hobhouse, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Palmerston.

Le Comte Colloredo also had an audience with the Queen, and had the honour of presenting his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The Queen and Prince Albert then entered the Throne-room, accompanied by their Royal visitors, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting; and the Levee commenced by the introduction of the foreign diplomatic circle.

After the Levee, the Queen gave audience to the Earl Talbot, when his Lordship delivered to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, worn by his father, the late Earl Talbot; after which, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, returned to Buckingham Palace.

THE SPEAKER'S LEVEE.—The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gives his annual series of Levees on the 10th, 17th, and 24th proximo, at his official residence in Eaton-square.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—There is to be an investiture of the Order of the Bath at Buckingham Palace, this day (Saturday).

DONEGAL ELECTION.—Mr. Thomas Conelly, son of the late member, was elected on Tuesday without opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat upon the Woolsack at five o'clock.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Duke of RICHMOND asked whether it was intended entirely to break up the female convict establishment on board the *Anson*, and to distribute the convicts to the colonies?

EARL GREY said the establishment of the *Anson* was entirely the act of the Executive Government of the day, and he did not think the Government would be justified in delaying the distribution of the female convicts on board the *Anson* to the colony. The authorities had all reported that the establishment on board the *Anson* had failed in accomplishing the object for which it had been established, and had recommended that the convicts should at once be distributed in the colony. Since that report had been received, another had been received recommending that the establishment on board the *Anson* should be immediately broken up. They would therefore be distributed among the colonists, and a penitentiary would be established at Ross, in the centre of the island, for the reception and reformation of refractory female convicts. It was impossible to keep up proper discipline on board a crowded hulk; and he was, moreover, of opinion that all reformatory efforts as far as regarded convicts should be made in this country before their deportation.

Lord STANLEY asked if the noble Earl had called upon the superintendent of the *Anson* for any explanation he had to offer, and he should also like to know the grounds stated by the persons making the inspection of the *Anson*, on which they grounded the report?

Earl GREY referred the noble Earl to the reports themselves, which were in the library. He had not referred those reports to the female superintendent of the *Anson*, because there was no charge brought against her management.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose to move the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill, which, after a short discussion, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House went into Committee on this bill. On the resolution being read,

Mr. V. SMITH proposed an amendment, to the effect that it is expedient to abolish all oaths save those of fidelity and allegiance.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not think there was any sufficient cause to be dissatisfied with the oath. He thought the oath was a security, and he should therefore oppose the amendment of his hon. friend.

The House divided, when there appeared:—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	68
Against it	..	..	..	..	140
Majority against it	..	..	..	..	72

The resolution was then agreed to, and the House resumed.

Subsequently, a bill founded upon the resolution, was introduced and read a first time.—Lord J. RUSSELL stating, in reply to Mr. BANKES, that the second reading would not take place before the 16th of April.

The following bills were read a second time and ordered to be committed. The Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill; the Vice-Guardians of Unions (Ireland) Bill, and the Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill.

The Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill, and the Commons Inclosure Bill, were each read a third time and passed.

The House rose a few minutes after seven o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly have by a majority of 286 to 229 agreed to an amendment to the electoral law proposed by M. Pierre Leroux, rendering all persons convicted of adultery ineligible to the Legislative Assembly.

We have received a letter from Paris, dated Thursday evening, from which we learn that several assemblages of persons had taken place at Lyons, which was in a very agitated state. The military were ordered out to disperse them, when one individual was killed.

It was reported that news had arrived of a Republic in Tuscany having been proclaimed, and that the diplomatic corps had removed to San Stephano, the present *locale* of the Grand Duke.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NATAL LAND AND EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of this Society was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the great capabilities of Natal as a field for British emigration, and to consider the best means of enabling intending emigrants of limited resources to take advantage of concessions Government are willing to make to promote the settlement of that colony. George Dundas, Esq., M.P., in the chair, who opened the business of the evening by bearing testimony to the excellent character of the climate and soil of Natal, and expressing an opinion that co-operation alone would enable mechanics, small tradesmen, and small farmers, to obtain that land bounty, equivalent to cost of passage out, which formerly had been a reserved privilege for large capitalists and rich land companies. Now they had the opportunity of forming an association which would, by arrangements made with Government, receive 5000 acres of land in Natal for every £1000 expended in carrying themselves to the country of their adoption. Several resolutions were submitted to this effect, and discussion elicited much favourable information connected with Natal. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ROBBERY AT ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the poor, the following resolution and amendment were passed:—Resolution: “That in consequence of Mr. McGahey's continued inattention to the duties of his situation, his repeated neglect to pay bankers' cheques into the banker's hands as soon as he receives them, and particularly his gross neglect in not taking proper care of the keys of the strong room, when moneys were placed there by him, or by his direction, this board do recommend to the vestry his dismissal.”—Amendment: “That the vestry clerk be suspended from his office for one week. That he be required to make up and pay the balance of his accounts on this day six weeks. That he be required to be punctual in his attendance, and attentive to his duties, and on the least failure or omission in the performance of his duties, or in the neglect or omission to pay the balance due on the day above mentioned, this board will, without further notice, recommend to the vestry that he be forthwith dismissed.” At a meeting subsequently of the vestry it was resolved: “That this vestry highly approve of the proceedings of the Board of Directors relative to the burglary that took place on Thursday evening or Friday morning last, in the vestry rooms of this parish, and tender the board their thanks for their promptness in the matter.”—Mr. McGahey was called before the vestry, and in answer to a question by the chairman, said he had communicated to the Guarantee Society, which society are his sureties, the circumstances of the occurrence, and his own unfortunate position, but that he had not a copy of the letter he had sent. The chairman said that during the suspension of the vestry-clerk, a finance committee had been appointed to receive and pay all moneys, and that he held the keys of the strong room, and the places where the records, &c. were kept. An exceedingly painful discussion ensued as to what course should be adopted with regard to communicating with the Guarantee Society, and it having ultimately been resolved to forward to that body a copy of the resolution come to by the Board of Directors, the proceedings terminated. No clue has as yet been found to trace the thief, for whose discovery a reward of £50 has been offered.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—On Wednesday workmen commenced removing the buildings standing between Budge-row and the old churchyard of St. Zachary, for the purpose of forming the new line of street from Walbrook to St. Paul's. The whole of the houses between Turnwheel-lane and Dowgate have been completely razed.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—The Goldsmiths' Company have presented the munificent donation of £200 to the Farm School which the Philanthropic Society are now establishing at Redhill, near Reigate, Surrey, for the reformation and industrial training of criminal and vagrant boys. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has fixed Monday, April 30, for the laying the foundation stone of chapel, school, and other buildings of the society's new establishment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—By the return of the registrar-general for the week ending February 17, it appears that the numbers were—births,

1497; deaths, 1225. The present return is of an unfavourable character. It shows that 1225 deaths were registered in the week, while the average is 1169. The increase is still the effect of epidemics, to which 333 deaths are ascribed, or 112 more than have occurred on the average at this season. Amongst these, scariatina and hooping cough (which have doubled the weekly mortality from these causes of previous years), diarrhoea and cholera are observed to predominate. The mortality from cholera and typhus was last week the same, namely, 49 deaths—the latter disease having declined to near the average. A considerable decrease continues to be observed of deaths from consumption; they were 124, or 24 less than the average. Inflammation of the lungs is also less than the average; while bronchitis is considerably above it, though the two diseases usually rise and fall together. From bronchitis the deaths were 103, the average being 78; from pneumonia there were 93, though 103 is the average. Some of the above facts have, probably, an intimate connexion with the unusual state of the atmosphere.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The official return for the week ending February 17, which is issued from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, gives the following observations:—Mean reading of the barometer for the week, 30.492. Thermometer, highest dry, 49.6; lowest, 32.0; mean from six observations corrected, 40.7; dew-point, 36.3; highest in the sun, 60.3; lowest on the grass, 25.8. Wind W.S.W. and S.W.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Monday, in the National Assembly, the debate on the electoral law was interrupted by an incident which created a considerable sensation in the Assembly. General Cavaignac mounted the tribune to complain of an article published in the *Union*, accusing him of endeavouring to seduce part of the army of Paris from their duty; he had not, he said, prosecuted the journal for libel, because, being attacked as a private individual, he could not therefore have forced the journal to bring forward proofs of the facts alleged against him; he thought it better to come forward in the tribune and inquire from the Minister of the Interior and General Changarnier if anything had come to their knowledge relative to the accusations.

M. Léon Faucher declared that he had never seen the article in question—that the Ministry had no communication of any kind with the newspaper in question—and that, as regards the charge itself, if any such allegation had reached his ears, he would have repelled it with indignation, as utterly inconsistent with the character of General Cavaignac, and also with the services he had rendered to the country.

General Changarnier also denied all connexion or communication with the *Union* newspaper, and expressed his surprise that General Cavaignac could have supposed that he had anything to do with the matter of which he complained. He concluded his speech by reminding General Cavaignac that they had long served together, and that he (General Changarnier) had contributed to the promotion of General Cavaignac.

General Cavaignac then declared himself satisfied; and, in reference to an expression used by General Changarnier, who had complained that he had not come to him privately to ask an explanation, he stated that his reason for bringing the subject before the Assembly was in order that the contradiction might go before the country.

The affair then dropped, to the disappointment of the members, who expected to have heard some explanation of an assertion made within the last few days by the *National*, to the effect that if a conflict had taken place between the National Assembly and the Government on the 29th day of January, the Government had determined at once to arrest General Cavaignac and two other generals. That part of the story was, however, passed over in silence. It is said that the two generals whom it was intended to arrest along with General Cavaignac were Generals de Lamoricière and Le Breton.

The appeal to the Court of Cassation by MM. Quentin and Raspail, against the decree of the National Assembly for their being tried by the High Court of Justice at Bourges, for the part they took in the attempt of May 15th, came to a hearing on Saturday. After the pleading of the counsel for the appellants, and the replies of the Advocate-General, the Court of Cassation rejected the appeal, and the trial will of course take place.

On Monday, the President of the Republic reviewed, in the Champ de Mars, several regiments of the 1st military division. There were two hundred battalions of infantry on the ground, amongst whom were the Chasseurs d'Afrique and the Gendarmerie Mobile. Nine squadrons of cavalry and a considerable force of artillery were also present. The President expressed his perfect satisfaction at the appearance of the troops, which was admirable; and, as the troops filed off, he was saluted with loud cheers of “*Vive Louis Napoleon! Vive le President de la République!*” Just before the troops filed off, the President of the Republic took up a station near the Ecole Militaire, and there distributed about twenty decorations of the Legion of Honour to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who had been recommended to him by the Minister of War for that distinction. In delivering the crosses, the President made a short and very impressive speech, which was followed by loud cries of “*Vive Louis Napoleon!*”

The Council of Revision (Court of Appeal) of the first military division sat on Monday to hear the appeals of Daix, Lahr, Nourry, Choppert, and Vappaux, Jun., condemned to death; Naudin, Mony, and Goué, sentenced to hard labour at the hulks for ten years; Paris and Bress, to imprisonment for five years; and Gern to the same punishment for two years, on their being convicted of participating in the assassination of General Bréa and Captain Mangin, his aide-de-camp. After hearing counsel, the court remained an hour in deliberation. The President then declared that all the proceedings of the court-martial had been regular, that the law had been properly applied, and that, therefore, the appeal was rejected. The counsel for the prisoners who had been condemned to death immediately afterwards proceeded to the palace of the President of the Republic, to implore him to remit the capital punishment. The next day was fixed for an interview, and accordingly at twelve o'clock on Tuesday the President received Messrs. Rivière, Decoux, Lapeyrière, and Cresson, and told them that he would examine the affair, and would willingly receive a memorial from them.

On Monday night the Prefect of the Seine gave a grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville. It was attended by the President of the Republic, M. Odilon Barrot, the Princess Matilde Demidoff, Lord Normanby, and a vast number of other notabilities.

The committee on the proposition for a Parliamentary inquiry into the military demonstration of the 29th of January made its report on Monday; the conclusion to which the committee came is, that a parliamentary inquiry is not necessary. The report does not bear out the account given by the Government of the conspiracy. It merely says, that, as plots are always going on in the secret societies, which might burst out at any moment, and meet with an explosive element in the discontent of the Garde Mobile, the Government was justified in taking precautionary measures.

In the National Assembly on Tuesday M. Ledru Rollin brought forward interpellations, of which he had given notice, on the affairs of Rome, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys having stated, in reply, that the French Government did not mean to acknowledge the Roman Government without first ascertaining that it approved of its acts, and that, besides, the Government was anxious that the Pope should be placed in a position suited to a temporal prince and the head of the Church, M. Bac, a member of the Mountain, declared himself opposed to any interference with the Roman Republic, and proposed the following motion:—

“The National Assembly, persevering in its declaration of the 25th of May last, passes to the order of the day.”

A short discussion ensued, when M. Bac, finding the feeling of the Assembly to be against him, withdrew his motion, and the simple order of the day was carried. The result is regarded as a blow to the Republicans.

On Wednesday the discussion on the Electoral Law was resumed, the chief feature of the debate being the speech of M. Pierre Leroux, vindicating the right of robbers to sit in the National Assembly.

A new postal convention has been concluded between France and Belgium.

From the provinces we learn that the Maritime Council of War assembled at Toulon, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Delassaux, had honourably acquitted M. Paul Blanc, commander of the steamer *Pericles* when she was lost at the entrance of the harbour of Civita Vecchia.

The *Lionne* steamer, which had been sent to the island of St. Marguerite to take on board the 52 Arab prisoners pardoned by the President of the Republic, returned with them to Toulon on the 15th, and was to sail for Algiers in a day or two.

The Mayor of Lonoaville, in the department of the Dordogne, had been suspended in his functions on account of his want of energy in repressing the disturbances of which that town was the theatre on the 15th instant.

Accounts from Lyons of the 19th state that that city was in a state of great excitement. The military authorities had, however, adopted energetic means to prevent an outbreak among the Socialists. Crowds had gathered for several days in one of the squares, in which, during the height of the revolution, a statue had been raised to the sovereign people, which had been dispersed by parties of dragoons. A great many of the ringleaders had been arrested.

The trial of the persons implicated in the recent disturbances at Montpellier has commenced at the assizes at Aix. Several Legitimists are compromised in the affair.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 15th inst. The Carnival was extremely animated. The Queen gave the night before a very brilliant ball; and cards of invitation had been issued by the French and American Ambassadors.

It was generally understood that there was a probability of the difference between Great Britain and Morocco being amicably adjusted.

The new Governor, Sir Robert Gardiner, arrived on the 6th at Gibraltar with his family.

Narciso Ametller has succeeded Cabrera, who has not yet recovered from his wound, in the chief command of the insurgent forces, and assumed the title of Captain-General.

ITALIAN STATES.

The intelligence from Rome will be found at page 116.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke having fled from Florence first to Siena, and next to the little town of San Stefano, where he still remains, through fear of encountering the anger of the people at his having refused to sanction in the future general Italian Constituent Assembly the possession of unlimited powers, the people have appointed a Provisional Government, which forthwith commenced operations after the manner of such bodies, by legislation by means of decrees, two of which were published on the 12th instant. By the first, 21,000 lire (17,500fr.), to be paid from the public treasury, are applied to the distribution of bread to poor families throughout Tuscany. The prefectures and sub-prefectures are directed to put themselves in communication with the popular clubs, to request them to name commissioners to superintend the distribution.

By the second decree, the expediency of concluding an offensive and defensive alliance with Venice and Rome is acknowledged; in consequence of which, Professor Atto Vannucci and Carlo Fenzi are named Envys Extraordinary from Tuscany, the former to the Government of Rome, and the latter to the Provisional Government of Venice. Advocate Pescontini has been acknowledged by the Provisional Government as Special Chargé d'Affaires from the Government of the Roman Republic.

A committee for the military defence of the country had been constituted, and the Provisional Government had decreed that the price of salt should be diminished, after the 1st of March next, from twelve to eight *quattrini* per pound. By another decree, all the citizens belonging to the household of the Grand Duke were to be paid their salaries until the Government should have otherwise provided for them. A great ferment, produced by this state of things, prevailed throughout the Duchy, and the peasantry were preparing to march against Florence, where also some manifestations had been made against the new order of things.

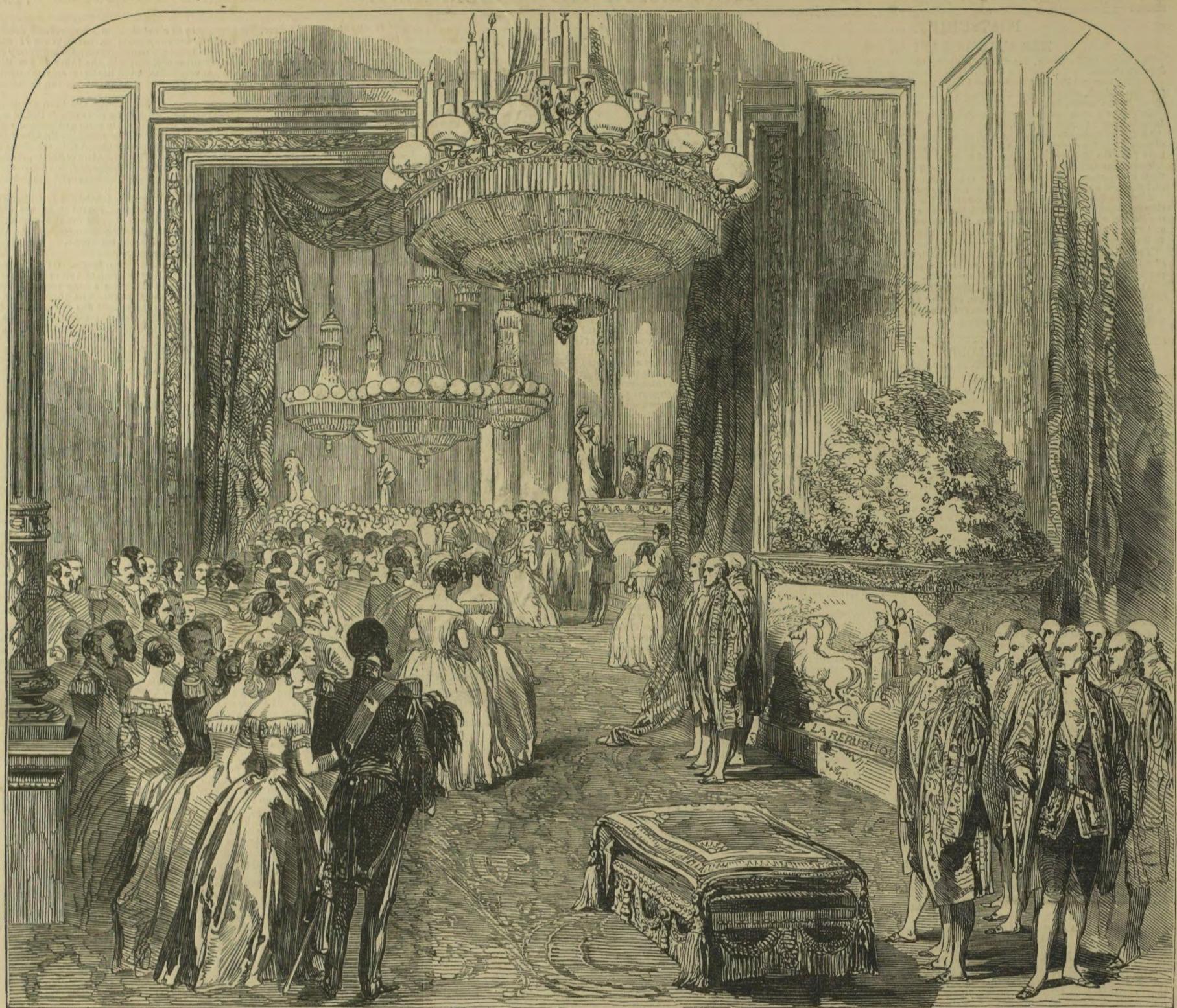
VENICE.—Three decrees were published on the 9th by the Provisional Government of Venice. 1. The Assembly of Deputies, convoked on the 3rd of June, is dissolved. 2. The new Assembly is convoked for the 15th instant. 3. The Commission of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway is dissolved, and the Venetian Government assumes the administration of the enterprise.

PRUSSIA.

Intelligence to the 19th instant has reached us from Berlin. On that morning the news had been received in the capital of the death of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, at Munster, where he had been residing for a long period, suffering from a painful disease that left no hope of recovery. The young Prince was present at all the operations of the campaign against the Sikhs under Lord Hardinge. The Prince died at the age of 32, from the consequences of a fall from his horse while hunting. He was a son of Prince William of Prussia, the uncle of the present King.

A new body of laws, organising and regulating the carrying on of trades and occupations, had excited great discontent, in consequence of the new restrictions it introduces. The Free-Trade Society of Stettin had drawn up a protest against it.

The town of Lafayette, in the United States, had presented a splendid German



THE PRESIDENT'S BALL, AT THE ELYSEE NATIONALE, PARIS.

thoroughfares was even sadder and more deserted than on the Sunday. The joy and glory of the Parisians, the *bal masqué* of old tradition, with his Cupid on his back, and his attendant train of savages and knights, had been, nevertheless, suppressed. In the eyes of the Parisian *bourgeois*, this absence of the emblem of the Carnival itself, was lamented most feelingly. The police it is true, had done its traditional duty, in sending forth a few cart-loads of shivering "masks" to simulate a people's gaiety, as has been the wont of the Parisian police under all *régimes*: but these draggled-tail dresses, which speedily disappeared, and a few mud-bespattered children, looking wofully unhappy in their costumes, were all the evidences of a people's mirth which the last days of the Carnival could afford. Miserable as was the attempt, however, to revive the semblance of old follies, it must be said that, under the circumstances, the *bal masqué* of 1849 formed even a pleasant contrast to the sad days of the same period in the preceding year, when all Paris was imperatively enjoined by a dictatorial Provisional Government to put on its best attire, *couleur de rose*, and yet persisted in dressing itself in mourning, or, at best, in the dirty *blouses* of yelling heroes of the barricades.

The event of the week, in the annals of Republican fashion, has been the ball of the Presidency on Friday last. It was gay, splendid, well-arranged, lively, and pleasant. The rooms were beautifully lighted; the long flower gallery, connecting the main wings of the building—the former *orangerie* of the Restoration—presented the most redolent *jardin d'hiver*, with occasional *bouquets* for *visitations*; *toilettes* were fresh and glittering; and the President of the Republic himself did the honours of his Republican palace with much grace and courtesy, although with the not over-exaggerated air of a man born to command, and restored to the position marked out for him by destiny. All this was splendid; but, "by the soul of Robespierre!" what food for ultra-democratic clamour did the Elysée (ex-Bourbon) afford! Not a Montagnard was to be seen among the gay crowd; not a *sans-culotte* had been invited to typify the emblematic watchwords of the Republic! Still worse, the *salons* were thronged with all the fashionables of the Faubourg St. Germain, of more than suspected tendencies. Representatives of the old *noblesse* abounded—the Montmorencys, Noailles, Beaufremonts, Beauvais, and *tutti quanti*: the *habitués* of the old exclusive circles seemed to form the veritable nucleus of the society chosen by the Republic's President. Not only the actual *corps diplomatique*, as of course, but ex-ambassadors, dismissed as "reactionary" by revolutionary Governments, but still lingering in Paris, were to be seen among the notabilities. Well might the Montagnard journals scream, "Treason to the Republic! La patrie est en danger!" Not even the fusion and fraternity of literature and art were properly represented, cry the unhappy organs of ultra-democracy. Except M. Victor Hugo, Girardin, and a very few more authors and journalists of the Moderate party, who are otherwise political notabilities not an "illustration" of *l'intelligence* could be found. It was to be remarked at the same time, that there was no seeming predominance of any Bonapartist party, or even of the *souvenirs* of the Empire. The President's *belle cousin*, Madame Demidoff, served only as a family notability by the splendour of her diamonds. With the exception of the apparition of Madame Victor Hugo, in a sort of wild sibyl-like *coiffure*, which attracted many smiling remarks from female exquisites, the whole *file* presented the old scene of a "*bal du grand monde*" "under the tyrant;" and had it not been for the black coats and "dittos to match" of the numerous civilian *élégants*, which, after all, predominated over the military uniforms, and the absence of an established court-dress, *habitués* of Paris might have imagined themselves at a court ball of the ex-King; only, they all declared that it was far more elegant, far more pleasant, far more *distingué*. Built in the be-

ginning of the last century, inhabited by Madame de Pompadour; then Royal property; confiscated only under the first Republic, to be opened to the famous

orgies of the Directory; then occupied by the Bonaparte family, and by the Emperor of Russia in 1815; then once more Royal property, and inhabited for a time by the Duke and Duchess of Berry, to become, under the reign of Louis Philippe, a sort of regal hotel for foreign personages of distinction—among whom may be numbered Ibrahim Pacha—and destined for the future residence of the Queen of the French, as widow, the Elysée (ex-Bourbon) in spite of its temporary revolutionary changes, has evidently too strong aristocratic tendencies still lurking about it, not to be denounced by Republican democrats as giving shelter still to habits of infamous aristocratic reactionism.

Another scene has lately afforded a far sadder proof of the effects of revolution. The sale of the splendid furniture of the once rich and gay Hôtel Lafitte may be recorded among the revolutionary events of the week. Once the Hôtel d'Artois and a *quasi-regal* palace, the building fell from its "high estate" beneath the sound shaking of a revolution to become the residence of the not less regal splendours of the banking world of Louis Philippe's reign, when a nation was supposed to present it to the "Patriot Lafitte," and the very street changed its proper name for his. A second revolution has thrown down again the power of the monied world; and the failure of the bank Lafitte-Gouin has delivered the splendid hotel to an auction-room public.

The sale of the stud of the late King—although, from the prices fetched, it formed a striking contrast to those first days of the Republic when men turned their horses loose into the Champs Elysées rather than keep them, and unable to sell them—has also had its semi-political significance.

In spite of the importance of the late foreign political events, more especially in Italy, the Parisian world seems inclined to pay them little attention, so pre-occupied is it with its own position and its own domestic anxieties. Even the "Interpellations" of Ledru-Rollin in the Assembly, upon the subject of Italian affairs, although conducted with outrage and tumult in the Chamber itself, could scarcely rouse the public from its foreign apathy. The Assembly, however, has contrived to make "a sensation" whenever any domestic topic for riot and recrimination has been eagerly snatched at; and the outrageously indecent conduct of the Montagne, in attacking M. de Montalambert with every species of injurious epithet, when speaking upon the electoral law; the altercation between M. Denjoy and M. Etienne Arago on the same occasion, which nearly led to "fisty-cuffs" in the very hall itself; and the howlings of the "Highlanders," upon the occasion of the protestations of General Cavaignac against the subversive intentions imputed to him by the *Union* paper, when the Minister of the Interior and Changarnier spoke, have, by keeping up its habitual tumultuous and acrimonious character, and showing the convulsive struggles of the Montagne, the more and more near it approaches to its probable dissolution, attracted public attention and comment enough. This sound of the "death rattle" in the throat of the Mountain has latterly become something truly "infernal." Meanwhile, daily reviews, sometimes in presence of the President himself, and the sweeping of the troops along the streets, seem to show the necessity of intimidation by the display of force. In spite of the struggles of the Reds, all the *bonnets rouges* remaining on the so-called trees of liberty have been taken down, by superior order, amidst the acclamations of the "people" looking on. The anniversaries of February are at hand. The "Reds" clamour against the funereal air given to the proposed *filles* by the Government. How will they pass off? At all events, not with a people's joy. S.



"THE LAST DROP."—STATUE IN MARBLE.—BY W. CALDER MARSHALL A.R.A. AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

[Our Artist has represented the *Salle d'Attente*, with the groups of the antichamber dressed in rich liveries; and the second saloon, with the reception by the President. The draperies are of rich velvet; and to the left of the foreground is the elegant memorial lately presented to the President by the Old Imperial Guard.]

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SECOND NOTICE.

We resume our illustrations, this week, of the newly-opened Exhibition at the British Institution. In selecting our Engravings, we have endeavoured, as on former occasions, to represent the several classes of works of art, that our readers at a distance, who have not the opportunity and advantage of seeing and judging for themselves, may form, even in Australia, a clearer and better notion of what the exhibition is like, than any description in words alone can possibly supply. In our last week's paper, Mr. Creswick and Mr. Branwhite will be found representing the landscape part of the exhibition; Mr. F. Goodall, the subject and figure part from every day life; and Mr. Johnston, in his illustration of a beautiful passage in the pastoral drama of the "Gentle Shepherd," another description of painting which, for want of a better term, we shall call the poetic portion of the art. This week we are somewhat different. Mr. Marshall represents the sculpture as he always does wherever he is placed, most worthily; and Mr. Jutsum's "Harvest Field" supplies a sound taste of the largest class of works of Art in the Exhibition, already represented by Mr. Creswick's "Stepping Stones," in our last week's paper, and with which we had possibly been content but for the varied merits of Mr. Jutsum's picture, and the claim which so fruitful a class of art must necessarily put forward of returning at least two members to represent its interests and excellencies in the pages of our paper.

It seems only right that the country which has produced the greatest number of descriptive poets should produce, at the same time, the greatest number of landscape painters. Few countries possess so many exquisite and varied landscape beauties as the three kingdoms over which Queen Victoria reigns. Other nations have not the same class of purely descriptive poets as we have. There is no poem similar to "The Seasons" in any other language. "The Taak" abounds in passages of which Hobbes alone of Continental artists can be said to supply a single illustration. And then we have our local poets, with their poems in praise of particular localities like Denham's "Cooper's Hill," Garth's "Clarendon," Waller's "St. James's Park," Dyer's "Grongar Hill," Kirke White's "Clifton Grove," and Mr. Crowe's "Lewesdon Hill." Nor are our painters inferior to our poets in representing English scenery as English scenery deserves to be represented. Our earliest English landscape painter of any merit was Richard Wilson; and though he had spent many of the best years of his life in transferring to canvas "the green delights," as Thomson calls them, and bright blue skies of southern Italy, yet it is marvellous how much he was at home in his native Wales, and how exquisitely he has felt and caught the verdure, light, and character of an English landscape, and how true he is, in scenes like those he has painted on the banks of the Dee, to the pastoral scenery and poetry of England. Our second great landscape painter was Gainsborough; and Gainsborough, it is well known, was never *out* of England, while his landscapes shew how thoroughly he understood, and how much he was at all times among us. Since these two great painters established our school of landscape painting, we have produced

Mr. J. M. W. Turner and Mr. John Martin (the most imaginative of the school), Sir A. Callicott and Mr. Constable, Mr. Girtin and Mr. C. Fielding, Mr. Patrick Nasmyth and Mr. F. R. Lee, Mr. Creswick and Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, Mr. Danby and that long class of well-filled scholars represented in the present Exhibition by Mr. E. W. Cooke, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Vickers, Mr. C. A. Stanley, Mr. Holland, Mr. Linton, Mr. J. W. Allen, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. Branwhite, and the younger Danbys. Mr. Cooke excels in rendering scenes in Holland and on the coast, such as Vandervelde loved to paint; Mr. Redgrave delights in green lanes and the inmost recesses of a shady wood, where old trunks, and young timber, and spring-time leaves, compose a scene of cheerful seclusion; Mr. Vickers rejoices in scenes like those on the Derwent and in the Vale of Neath, and at times catches their beauties with no common pencil; Mr. C. R. Stanley looks up to Mr. Creswick with the fondness of a scholar, and not unfrequently, as in "The Approach to the Avenue," No. 481 in the present Exhibition, emulates his master on his own ground; Mr. Jutsum, it will be seen from our present paper, delights in hay-fields, worthy of De Wint; Mr. Branwhite, as our last week's paper has already made known, can throw when he pleases a melancholy grandeur over a landscape of his own composition; while the younger Danbys, Mr. T. Danby especially, look on Nature with observant eyes, and catch her noonday effects in pleasant valleys with unerring accuracy, and a beauty in parts not commonly seen in other artists.

Among poetic and fancy heads—almost approaching portraiture, but in some instances above it—Mr. Frank Stone contributes two pretty composition portraits,

which will find, as they deserve to find, many admirers. His "Girl of Brittany," No. 2, reminds us not unpleasantly of G. S. Newton; his "Alice," the compa-



"THE PLAYMATE'S GRAVE."—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

nion, is in his own clever and unmistakeable style. "A Naiad," by Mr. Frost, A.R.A., is worthy of the pencil which has done so much for the illustration of Spenser and Milton. Mrs. Carpenter is still unexcelled in stamping on the portraits of her children a healthy English life, such as Gainsborough loved, and is now almost lost to our school of infant portraiture. Mr. Joy can copy a pretty face when he pleases; Mr. Woolmer avails himself of little incidents raising portraiture out of its ordinary level; and Mr. H. W. Phillips paint at times with his father's pencil. We could wish that Mr. Inskip would be less like himself; he has a genius for art, but he sadly misemploys it.

In the History and Subject department, Mr. Martin leads the way with his "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still." Mr. Danby follows hard at his heels with his "Mountain Chieftain's Funeral in olden times." There is a melancholy grandeur and minute finish about this picture, in spite of its extreme darkness, that seems at first sight to swallow up everything. But it will bear looking into. Mr. Johnston contributes the "Trial of Archbishop Laud" to our long list of painted trials with which we have of late years been somewhat too fruitful. It is clever. Mr. Linnell has "A Flight into Egypt" in his usual manner, well conceived and well coloured, but the figures sadly deficient in dignity. Mr. J. E. Lauder has "A Scene from the Taming of the Shrew," and Mr. R. S. Lauder a very able picture of "Burns and Captain Grose," but which might bear any other name, for we are quite at a loss to understand the propriety of its present appellation. The accessories are painted with admirable finish, and the figure and face of Burns conceived with great dignity. This is certainly one of the best pictures in the Exhibition. Mr. Joy has chosen a bad subject in his "Fox and Napoleon."

The great Whig statesman was of unwieldy bulk, and Mr. Joy has made him, as other artists must, in some measure, have made him, very little better than a farmer.

In Dutch life and in Dutch detail the two Goodalls are pre-eminent in the present Exhibition. Mr. Wingfield has a minutely faithful picture of the interior of the Gallery at Stafford House. Mr. Lance excels in fruit, and in animal life Mr. Sidney Cooper: Mr. Ansell and Mr. Herring are as excellent as they have ever been.

Mr. T. F. Marshall contributes "The Playmate's Grave" and "Age and Infancy," subjects of a suggestive character, and prettily and touchingly rendered.

In the Scripture Department we have Mr. Foley's "Ino and Bacchus" (a commission from the Earl of Ellesmere), and Mr. Marshall's "Young Satyr Drinking"—to our tastes worthy of Flamingo or Nicholas Poussin.

THE THEATRES.

ASTLEY'S.

A new grand spectacle, called "Corasco, or the Warrior's Steed," has been produced at this theatre. It is written by Mr. Fitzball, and that gentleman's tact and experience in this style of entertainment have resulted in a perfect success; indeed the construction and writing of the drama are far superior to the general run of equestrian pieces—the plot being exceedingly interesting, and the action allowing full scope for the *tableaux* and pageantry for which this theatre has been noted, time out of mind. The period of the early struggles between the Spaniards and the South American natives has been chosen; and we find that *Corasco*, a native warrior (Mr. Fredericks), is in love with *Solma* (Miss R. Henry), and having obtained a victory over the Spaniards, demands her hand. The father consents; but the High Priest, *Ariste* (Mr. Crowther), being also in love with her, reminds him that the girl has been vowed to the worship of the sun. In spite of the disinclination of the *Inca* (Mr. Darcie) to see his daughter taken from the world to become a virgin of the sun, the Priest succeeds. At the moment she has been given to *Corasco*, *Ariste* enters with his priests, and claims her for the service of the temple. He seizes her, and excites the populace against *Corasco*, who escapes by means of his steed. In the second act we find *Solma* left to watch the sacred fire in the garb of the vestals. By some means, *Corasco* contrives to gain an entrance to the temple. Whilst he is urging his suit, the holy fire goes out. Knowing the penalty of this inattention he finally persuades her to fly with him. *Ariste* soon discovers their flight, and pursues them. They are taken. *Corasco* is wounded; but escapes by means of his steed, who bears him again, in a marvellous manner, from his enemies. *Solma* is, however, left in their hands; and she is conveyed to the Temple of the Sun to suffer death for breaking her vows; whilst to add to their misery *Ariste* has murdered their father, and now reigns absolute in the country. *Solma* is condemned to be burnt alive. *Corasco*, having no other allies, is compelled to call in the aid of the Spaniards.

The forces meet; the Priest is killed; and *Corasco*, having recovered his mistress, is united to her, and crowned as *Inca*. Of course there was a comic under-plot, between *Stephano* (Mr. Bedford) and *Gripo*, the cook (Mr. Attwood); both of whom are in love with *Xinga* (Miss Daly); and these characters made the audience roar again by their comicalities.

Everything has been done for the piece in the way of *mise en scène*; and, under the able superintendence of Mr. W. West, the groupings and effects were admirably managed. It was also very well acted; and some incidental dancing was very cleverly arranged by Mr. W. H. Harvey. There is no doubt of the drama having a long and lucrative career.

THE BATH AND BRISTOL AMATEURS.

The performances of this troupe commenced on Monday evening at the Bristol Theatre, when Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Richelieu" and the late Mr. Leman Rede's farce of "His First Champagne" were performed, to the great satisfaction of a very full house—the applause being throughout most enthusiastic. The representation of "Richelieu" was a heavy task for amateurs to undertake; but the admirable manner in which it was performed throughout would have done credit to any company, short of the actual "stars" of the profession: indeed, it is very seldom that amateurs have been seen so perfectly at home upon the stage. The real names of the gentlemen engaged in the performance were, for various reasons, suppressed in the bills; but the majority of them were well known in the fashionable circles of the metropolis—the senate, the army, the bar, and the "landed interest" having each contributed their representatives to form the company. Apart from the actor of the principal character



"THE HARVEST FIELD."—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.

Richelieu, whose admirable interpretation drew down repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause from the audience, it would be invidious to particularize any where all were good. If not deeply-versed in the conventional business of the stage (which may be, at times, an advantage), they all spoke with the ease and judgment of scholars and gentlemen; and the general effect of the *ensemble* was also heightened by the exceeding beauty of the costumes, which had been made expressly for the occasion from authorities in the library of the Garrick Club.

Mrs. Ni-bett, who played *Julie de Montemar*, was warmly cheered on her entrance, and acted throughout most charmingly; as did her sister, Miss Jane Mordaunt, who played the page, the scene in which she recounts the adventure to *Richelieu* being long and loudly applauded. The amateurs were fortunate in having secured the service of two such accomplished *artistes*. At the fall of the curtain the whole of the *dramatis personae* were recalled, and welcomed with the loudest enthusiasm.

As an *enracte*, one of the company gave his notions of a "country fair," which was so insistently encored, that the singer was obliged to inform the audience, that ready-made lungs were not procurable at Bristol, to be fitted in at the shortest notice, he could not comply with their request. This was done in a humorous way, which created great laughter. The farce of "His First Charnagne" was, as the London bills would say, "a screamer," and the pattern of the trowsers worn by *Dicky Watt* alone worth Mr. Wright's journeying to Somersby to see.

The performances were repeated at Bath on Tuesday, to a still fuller house, and with increased effect. The theatre was brilliantly attended; the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, together with the *elite* of the society now sojourning at Bath, being present.

LYCEUM.

At this theatre, the "King of the Peacocks" continues to attract, and on Thursday evening the house was crowded to witness its performance, preceded by a new farce, in one act, called "Shave you Directly." The plot of this piece, which is very slight, and somewhat unnecessarily spun out in the earlier portion, turns upon adventures and embroilments that take place in the shop of an interesting young female barber, who is agreeably represented by Miss Fitzwilliam. The other parts, in the hands of Messrs. Harley, C. Mathews, and Mr. Roxby, were extremely well performed, and some ludicrous situations towards the end brought the piece to a prosperous conclusion, and the curtain fell amidst great applause.

THE CYCLOPSUM.—The Cyclopsum of the great Earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, continues to increase in popularity, as the scenic and mechanical effects of the picture become better appreciated: the passage from the placid beauty of nature to one of her most awful phenomena is managed with great skill. As a spectacle, it has never been surpassed. The Apollonicon accompaniment is, also, very impressive. The other great features of the establishment, are the Panorama of Paris, the Museum of Sculpture, the Conservatories, Caverns, and Classic Ruins, maintain their attraction. The picture of Paris is specially interesting in illustration of the great events which have convulsed that capital during the past year. Among the numerous visitors to the Cyclopsum during the past week were the following distinguished persons:—His Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein, the Marquis of Headfort and party, Earl and Countess of Harrington, Lord Gage, Lord Seagrave, Lord Kilmaine, Lord W. Lennox, Lady Lushington, Lady Harvey, Lady Whitmore, Lady Bateman, Lady May and party, Lady Erskine and party, Hon. Sir E. Cust, Sir W. and Lady Middleton, Sir T. B. Lennard and party, Sir E. N. Buxton, Hon. Mrs. Calvert, Colonel Gardiner, Captain Wemyss, &c.

MUSIC.

MADAME DULCKEN'S CONCERT.—The Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday night were brilliantly attended for the concert of the highly-accomplished *pianiste* Madame Dulcken. She first performed in a duo concertante for pianoforte and violin (composed by Benedict and David), assisted by M. Sauton, on themes from Weber's operas. David is the brother of Madame Dulcken, and is the famed first violin of the Leipzig Subscription Concerts. Mendelsohn's Pianoforte Concerto in D Minor afforded Madame Dulcken full scope to display her executive powers; and in a duet for two pianofortes (composed by Osborne), on themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," Madame Dulcken and Mr. Osborne were deservedly applauded. Sauton played a clever violin fantasia, and Lindpainter's song, "The Standard Bearer," rendered so popular by Pischek. Balfé conducted an orchestra selected from the players of the two Italian Opera-houses. The vocal star was Mdlle. Jenny Lind, who sang three airs: the first, "With verdura clad," from Haydn's "Seasons;" the second, "Ach, ich fühl," from Mozart's "Zauberflöte," with English words; and Balfé's ballad, "The Lonely Rose." Mdlle. Lind was enthusiastically encored in the two last-mentioned compositions. The Misses A. and M. Williams sang Holmes's duet, "The Swiss Maidens," and Mendelsohn's duo, "The Vision." Signori Belletti and F. Lablache sang Italian duos from Donizetti's "Marino Faliero," and Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia." There was no vocal novelty in the programme, but it was judiciously selected, and afforded the highest gratification.

WALWORTH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The Musical Committee of the above institution are about to give a series of musical entertainments, at their new Lecture Hall, Lorrimore-road, Walworth. The dramatic oratorio of the "Creation" was selected to commence this series, and was performed on Monday, the 19th Inst., to a large and highly respectable audience. Miss E. Birch and Miss Cameron, with Messrs. Leffler and Benson, were the principal vocalists, assisted by a carefully-selected chorus from the Temple, Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's. The instrumentalists were composed almost exclusively of gentlemen amateurs resident in the immediate neighbourhood, and were led by Mr. Patey. The audience seemed highly delighted with the performance, several of the solos being encored; and the general arrangement of the orchestra and the hall reflected the greatest credit upon the committee of management and the hon. secretary, Mr. Noldritt.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The rehearsals of "Masaniello (Auber's "Muette de Portici")" are in progress at Covent-garden. Mario has arrived in town, and Mdlle. Dorus Gras, Mdlle. Pauline Leroux, and Massol will be here by the 1st of March; the opening of the theatre will be on the 10th; Miss Hayes, Mdlle. Angri, and Mdlle. Merle are expected daily. The orchestra will consist of 16 first violins, 16 second ditto, 10 tenors, 10 violoncellos, 10 double basses, 2 harps, and 21 wind and percussion instruments, in all 85 performers.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Friday night was the first performance this season of Handel's oratorio "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Costa, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall: we shall notice this revival in our next publication.—Miss Fanny Wheadon gave a concert on Monday night at Crosby Hall.—At the second meeting of the Melodists' Club, the *artistes* invited were, Signori Marras and Piatti, Messrs. W. S. Bennett and R. Blagrove.—Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be performed twice next week: on Thursday, for the second time, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and on Friday by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman.—The 15th and last London Concert at Exeter Hall takes place next Wednesday; another series of ten concerts will be then commenced. Rumours of an English Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre have been current lately in the musical circles.—Mr. Laurent gives a morning concert next Saturday, at Willis's Rooms.—There is to be a cheap miscellaneous concert on Monday next, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Benedict, at which our principal native singers will be engaged.—Amongst the arrivals for the season in London this year, Liszt is expected.—Molique, the composer and violinist, is about to settle in London.—Allard, the great violinist, being engaged for a concert in Manchester, will play in London this season.—Masset, the new tenor at the French Grand Opera in Paris, has made a great impression, and it is expected that he will be the successor of Duprez in his *répertoire*.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" is now in full rehearsal on the stage, with orchestra, and it is calculated will be produced on the 6th, or the 9th at latest, of April.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" was given on Tuesday night at the Italian Opera, in Paris, Alboni appearing for the first time in *Ninetta*. The transposition of the music of this character to suit the register of Alboni diminished the brilliancy of the music, and the part itself is too dramatic to suit her style. *Pippo* was played by Mdlle. Merle, the new contralto, with much graceful feeling: in the duo in the prison scene she was rapturously applauded. Moriani, the tenor, has arrived in Paris, and is to sing at the Italian Opera immediately, in "Lucia." The engagement of Mdlle. Ugaldo, of the Opéra Comique, for Her Majesty's Theatre is rumoured, as also of Madame Bosio. A new opera has been lately produced at St. Petersburg with the greatest success, the music by a Russian nobleman, and the libretto an Italian adaptation of the French drama "Le Gamin de l'ar." The *Gamin*—Bonfie's famed part—was admirably played and sung by Signora Angri.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be performed at Exeter-hall, for the second time under M. Costa's direction, on Thursday next.

PARIS NATIONAL GUARDS' VISIT TO LONDON.—M. Dantan *afin* has executed an interesting medallie commemoration of the visit of the National Guards to the Mansion-house, and their friendly reception there by the late Lord Mayor (Alderman Hooper). The design shows his Lordship fraternising with the Colonel of the 11th Legion; and in the composition are portrait figures of the Lady Mayress, the Garde Nationale à cheval (Brigadier), the Garde Impériale, and the medalist himself; with St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Nelson Monument, and the funnel of a steamboat in the background. The presentation of the medallion by M. Dantan was accompanied by a letter to Alderman Hooper, requesting its acceptance "as a slight testimony of the reciprocal esteem and affection which," the writer hopes, "will continue to prevail between these two great nations."

REVIVAL OF THE OFFICE OF ABBOT IN ENGLAND.—The ceremony of consecrating an abbot took place at the Monastery of Mount St. Bernard, in Charnwood Forest, on Sunday last, when the Rev. J. Palmer, otherwise Father Bernard, the superior of the monastery, was installed in that office, and was presented with a crozier, ring, mitre, and gloves, each of which was separately blessed by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Midland District. This being the first occasion of the kind in England since the Reformation, some interest was excited in the neighbourhood, and a few Roman Catholic gentlemen, from considerable distances, were present to witness the ceremony. Bishop Waring was amongst the visitors, but took no part in the proceedings. Several other Roman Catholic clergymen were present, amongst whom were Abbot Bruno, from Mount Melleray Abbey of La Trappe, county Waterford; and Abbots Augustin, of Beliefontaine, and Maxime, of Melleray, in France.

LITERATURE.

FOUR MONTHS AMONG THE GOLD-FINDERS OF ALTA-CALIFORNIA.—By J. TEBWHITT BROOKS, M.D.—Bogue.

This volume is the first methodical account of the recent finding of the Gold Deposit in Upper California which has issued from the English press. Hitherto, the information reached us mostly through the American newspapers, no very commendatory channel for intelligence which, in its bare facts, is astounding. The stories of lumps of gold large enough for so many marriage portions needed not to be told with the gusto of exaggeration, to shake the faith of matter-of-fact-loving readers of newspapers. In New York, several pamphlets have appeared upon the subject, some of them, by the way, in part printed in gold; still, these publications are crudely put together, and clumsily made up from the public journals. Then, one of the latest travellers, Mr. Bryant, in his "What I saw in California," did not get sight of the gold, seeing that he travelled some two years before it was discovered. The book before us will, therefore, be very acceptable for its detail of what will hereafter be regarded as one of the most extraordinary events in the history of "the precious metals."

Dr. Brooks's narrative consists of the diary of his expedition from San Francisco to the Gold District. It has no pretension to authorship, but has the heller-skeler character of being written on the journey. The author, in a letter to his brother, in England, dated Monterey, October 11th, 1848, tells us that he and a Scotch agriculturist, sufferers by the failure of the emigration scheme to Oregon, left that barren, desert-like place, to shift their quarters to California, the soil of which country was represented to be of surprising fertility. The Doctor, moreover, was on the look-out for an appointment in the United States army: they accordingly made the voyage together, and the Diary shows how far they fell in with more immediate treasure than the richest rewards of agriculture, or the *spolia opima* of war. Dr. Brooks was almost on the spot when the first news of the gold was received. He worked well, and suffered some hardships, but, through the almost lawless state of the country, has been deprived of the great mass of his savings: he had but fourteen hundred dollars' worth of gold remaining at the date of his letter, and this, at the high rate of prices, would not keep him much over a couple of months. The Doctor's own case was, however, but that of many others. When he first arrived at the Mormon diggings, for example, everything was tranquil enough, and each man worked for himself, without disturbing his neighbour. As the number of diggers and miners increased, robberies became frequent, and in autumn last no man known to be in possession of much gold could be considered safe: there was no executive government of any strength; the country was almost a wilderness, whereof Indians were the principal inhabitants. The small American force had been thinned by desertions, for the soldier had even left off seeking "the bubble reputation" for gold in the river's mouth. This is, however, beginning at the end of the affair: so, we will take a glance at the jottings of the author's adventures. First,

THE RIDE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO MONTEREY.

The narrative commences with the Doctor's arrival in the Bay of San Francisco, which he and his party left for Monterey on May 2; his horse was equipped after the Spanish fashion, with the usual high-pommelled cumbersome saddle, a great show of useless trappings, and clumsy wooden stirrups. The journey lay through a rough broken country; and each of the travellers carried his loaded rifle, the mountains near the coast being infested with gangs of ruffians, who make a profitable brigandage out of the travellers who fall into their clutches. The ride presented a succession of dense underwood, parched-up valleys, and low sandy hills; then past large grazing grounds, where cattle might be counted by the thousand, and numerous ranchos, or farms—the white farm-buildings, surrounded by little garden patches, lay scattered over the hill sides. Then came an extensive plain, with groups of oaks; and a raised causeway through an avenue of trees, led to the town of St. José, a mass of ill-built houses, with an ugly church, and a broad plaza, the population being only 300 or 400. The party passed the night at a farm-house, only one story high, built of piles, interlaced with boughs and sticks, covered with mud and whitewashed; the floor formed of beaten soil, and the whole interior as cheerless as well could be. The farmer had, however, discarded the native wooden plough for the more effective American implement: he stated 60 or 70 fanegas to be his usual average wheat crop!

Late next day the party reached Monterey, where Colonel Mason, the new Governor of the State, told the author, that, considering the war was over, and head-breaking given up, and the climate of California being proverbially healthy, it was hardly the place for doctors to settle in; besides, there was a native remedy, the Temeschal (a sort of hot-air bath), for every disorder. Colonel Mason spoke of the gold-finding on the Sacramento as an idle report; and one of the party "believed there was no truth in the matter, although a few fools had rushed off to the reputed gold mines forthwith."

RETURN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The travellers now returned to San Francisco, where, by May 8, the reports of the gold-finding were credited—one man, who had just arrived from the American Fork, having got twenty-three ounces weight in eight days! Parties were instantly made up for the diggings, and many persons started off with shovels, mattocks, and pans, to dig for themselves; whilst houses were forsaken and shut up, and labourers even left off building for the chase of gold. The Doctor and his party then resolved to start for the Sacramento: each provided himself with a horse for the journey; but their departure was delayed by the want of some repairs to a saddle—the saddler having shut up his shop, and "gone to the diggings."

START FOR THE GOLD DISTRICT.

At length, on May 24, Dr. Brooks and his friends left San Francisco, forming an imposing cavalcade. First came six horses carrying baggage, camp equipments, &c.; then an Indian servant, who had the care of these horses; and next, the gold-seekers, riding abreast, with little fear of desperadoes, though they hardly rode a mile without falling in with scattered parties bound to the gold mines. The first night they stopped at Sonoma, where a cunning hotel-keeper from the United States coolly told the travellers "he guessed he didn't intend shearing off to the gold mines until he had drawn a few thousand dollars from the San Francisco folk who pass through here to and from the diggings." The scenery of the route is well described: a portion of it was a rapid succession of steep and rugged mountains, thickly timbered with tall pine-trees and split up with deep precipitous ravines, hemming in beautiful and fertile valleys, brilliant with golden flowers, and dotted over with noble oaks.

Next night the party pitched their tent for the first time; they kindled their fire close to it, to keep off the bears; on the embers they cooked their supper, and then, wrapped in their blankets, slept far more soundly than the legion of fleas had allowed them to do the night before. On the 29th of May they reached the Sacramento River, as described in the extract given in our Journal of last week. At Sutter's Fort every store and shed was crammed with bales of goods, barrels of flour, and a thousand other things, for which a demand had suddenly sprung up: yet all the artisans talked of starting for the diggings in a day or two. There were crowds of strange people; carts passing to and fro; and Indians displaying to one another the flaring red and yellow handkerchiefs, and scarlet blankets, and muskets of the most worthless Brummagem make, for which they had been exchanging their bits of gold. Here is a little picture of

THE TRADE AT SUTTER'S FORT.

"Inside the stores the bustle and noise were even greater. Some half-a-dozen sharp-visaged Yankees, in straw hats and loose frocks, were driving hard bargains for dollars with the crowds of customers who were continually pouring in to barter portion of their stock of gold for coffee and tobacco, bread-stuff, brandy, and bowie-knives; of spades and mattocks there were none to be had. In one corner, at a railed-off desk, a quick-eyed old man was busily engaged, with weights and scales, setting his own value on the lumps of golden ore or the bags of dust which were being handed over to him, and in exchange for which he told out the estimated quantity of dollars. These dollars quickly returned to the original deposit, in payment for goods bought at the other end of the store."

In one of the Doctor's chapters is briefly narrated the first finding of the gold by Captain Sutter, who remarks:—

"What surprises me is, that this country should have been visited by so many scientific men, and that not one of them should have ever stumbled upon these treasures; that scores of keen-eyed trappers should have crossed this valley in every direction, and tribes of Indians have dwelt in it for centuries, and yet that this gold should have never been discovered. I myself have passed the very spot above a hundred times during the last ten years, but was just as blind as the rest of them, so I must not wonder at the discovery not having been made earlier."

The adventures of the party until their return to San Francisco form the remainder of the volume: they are very attractive.

THE GOLD MANIA.

There are several amusing anecdotes of the infatuation which "the mineral yellow fever" had produced at San Francisco, where two-thirds of the houses were deserted and shut up; the ships in the harbour forsaken by their crews, who had started for the gold region; wages and salaries had increased threefold; the newspapers had stopped; thirty dollars had been offered for one spade; and some of the diggers even worked by moonlight. One day, Mr. Larkin, of the States Government, said to the Doctor, "Do you know, by the by, who I saw here to-day, up to his knees in water, washing away in a tin pan? Why, a lawyer who was the Attorney-General to the King of the Sandwich Islands, not eighteen months ago?" "I guess," said one of the party, "he finds gold-washing more profitable than Sandwich Island law; but he's not the only one of his brethren that is of much the same spirit; there's lots of lawyers in these diggings. Well! they are better employed now than ever they were in their lives. They're money-getting rascals all the world over; but here they do have to work for it, that's one comfort."

PERILS OF GOLD-FINDING.

The scene now shifts to a dismal close. As the Doctor journeyed along the Sacramento, through colonies of gold-seekers, he saw the rapidly-decaying vegetation—here unusually rank—producing malaria, whilst sickness was committing its ravages; still the poor infatuated people worked on until they sank exhausted by their useless toil, into death. Reports of horrible deeds for more speedily clutching the shining treasure go about; and the narrative states that, "as soon as it became known that a man had amassed a large amount of gold, he was watched and followed about till an opportunity presented itself of quietly putting him out of the way." There had been but few known deaths, but the number of persons who had been missed, and whose own friends even had not thought it worth while to go in search of them, was very large. In every case the man's stock of gold was not to be found in his tent; still there was nothing surprising in this, as every one made a point of carrying his gold about him, no matter how heavy it might happen to be. One or two dead bodies had been found floating in the river, which circumstance was looked upon as indicative

of foul play having taken place, as it was considered that the poorest of the gold-finders carried fully a sufficient weight of gold about them to cause their bodies to sink to the bottom of the stream. Open attempts at robbery were rare; it was in the stealthy night-time that thieves prowled about, and entering the little tents, occupied by not more than, perhaps, a couple of miners, neither of whom, in all probability, felt inclined to keep a weary watch over their golden treasure, carried off as much of it as they could lay their hands on. By way of precaution, however, almost every one slept with their bag of gold underneath their pillow, having a rifle or revolver within their reach."

RETURN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

After their return to San Francisco, the party of gold-seekers separated. Dr. Brooks then went to Monterey, where he found the mania still racing; the officers in garrison had not been able for two months to command the assistance of a servant, and they had been obliged to cook their own dinners, or go without. Meantime, the town was forlorn and deserted; stores were shut, houses blocked up, and in the harbour ships rode solitary and defenceless. Such were the disorganising effects of gold-finding in Alta-California! Yet, out of this immediate evil, much good may come; for, should the search for gold have the effect of directing a healthy stream of emigration to the fertile country, the benefit will be more lasting to the community than the Sacramento with its glittering soil,—in its effects almost resembling the poisoned valley of natural romance.

MORAL, SOCIAL, AND PROFESSIONAL DUTIES OF ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.

By SAMUEL WARREN, Esq., F.R.S., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Blackwood and Sons.

The substance of this volume is the Course of Lectures delivered by Mr. Warren before the Incorporated Law Society, in the Trinity Term of last year, and published in this collected form at the suggestion of the Council. With this basis the author has incorporated a variety of materials; the whole being the result of more than seventeen years' watchful observation and experience. Of the beneficial effect of such republication there cannot be the slightest doubt. The high moral tone of the lectures is eminently calculated to maintain the station and character of the profession; as well as to aid and direct the study of the law among the younger members. Notwithstanding this preceptive character, the work is anything but dry or uninteresting: the illustrations are full of anecdote point; whilst the treatment of graver subjects is fraught with eloquence of a very impressive character.

The "True View of the Law" is another instance, *in limine*, of felicitous illustration, exhorting the lawyer to magnify his office, and make it honourable. A few pages onward we find exposed the fallacy of the assumption that one half the world is trying to outwit the other half; to act upon which is wrong and outraging human nature. "Charity hopeth all things; believeth all things. Reverse the rule," says Mr. Warren; "treat no man as a knave till he is plainly beginning to show himself as such; till then, give him credit for that truth, integrity, and honour, by which you would wish yourself to be actuated—for which you yourself claim to have credit."

The necessity of a liberal education to ensure success in the Law is illustrated in the following anecdote:—

"A case occurred, not many years ago, which, literally, made the fortune of an able attorney, unexpectedly consulted in consequence of the incompetency of the gentleman who had been first engaged, and who fell into a withering despondency through the desertion—surely a justifiable and compulsory one—of his distinguished client. I had this from the lay client himself, a gentleman whose eminent name is probably known to all present. One expression of his well-remembered: speaking of his former adviser, he said, 'Poor fellow! my case was too big for him. He is a very worthy, honourable man, but not quite up to the mark.' Gentlemen, *verbum sapienti*

COUNTRY NEWS.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT GLASGOW.

On Saturday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, one of the most fearful catastrophes that ever occurred in Scotland took place in the Theatre Royal, Dunlop-street, Glasgow. Shortly after the performance had commenced, an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the upper gallery, and the audience, which was very numerous there, became much excited, and were in a few moments seized with a complete panic. In their efforts to escape down the narrow spiral staircase, which formed the only means of egress from the gallery, a large number of persons were crushed and smothered to death. The cause of the fire was a leak in the gas-pipe, the gas from which was exploded by a lucifer match used by some one to light his pipe. Scarcely any damage was done to the theatre by the fire, which was of no moment, and was extinguished almost immediately. The scene which the theatre presented at the time of the accident was appalling. The audience rushed down stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity; but most lamentably they were brought to a halt by some of them stumbling at the first landing above the flight of stairs from the street door. They crushed upon each other so rapidly that they soon formed a compact mass, and all chance of escape was gone. Those behind, unaware of the nature of this obstruction, and hearing the shrieks from below, pressed on more furiously than ever, only, of course, to augment the catastrophe. The pressure on the staircase was aggravated by the excessive heat and want of fresh air. The weaker were trampled down by others, who were only to be trampled down in turn by the fresh and furious in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and of the struggle for bare life, which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing; and even those who could not reach it, but were compelled to remain in the spacious gallery, whereby their lives were saved, set up dreadful yell. This shocking scene lasted for several minutes, and many gentlemen in other parts of the house made generous and noble efforts to reach the spot; but they were unsuccessful, for the lower staircase was jammed by the dead and the dying, and the entrance to the upper gallery was crowded by the frantic crowd. At length an entrance was effected. The authorities were very soon at the theatre, and, while assistance was being procured, the gallery stair was ascended, when at one of the landing-places was discovered a scene of the most horrifying description—men, women, and children huddled together, trodden under foot, dead and dying. The poor creatures were carried to houses adjoining, and every exertion used to restore animation, but, unfortunately, these exertions were in but few instances successful. Sixty-one were dead, and three sent to the Royal Infirmary: two died upon the way, and one shortly after. Eleven persons, slightly bruised, were able to be removed to their homes, and others were conveyed to the Infirmary in a dangerous state. The 61 dead bodies were, in the course of the evening, removed to the Clyde-street Hospital, and there kept till Sunday morning for identification, when the relatives of the poor creatures, who had been waiting in hundreds around the hospital during the night, were admitted. The bodies were laid on the floor of the large shed, and when each relative, father, mother, wife, or other friends, were recognised, their shrieks rent the air. One woman claimed three as her own. Without scarcely a single exception the sufferers belonged to the humbler class of society, and were for the most part lads between 14 and 17 years old. There were but two or three females amongst the dead: one was a little girl three years of age.

A gloom has been cast over the city by the fearful occurrence, which it will require some time to dissipate.

SOUTH-STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—Lord Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, was returned on Monday, at Lichfield, to fill the seat in the House of Commons vacated by Lord Ingestrie's removal to the Upper House as Earl Talbot, in succession to his late father. Lord Lewisham was proposed by C. T. Forster, Esq., banker of Walsall, and seconded by G. B. Thorneycroft, Esq., a large ironmaster. There was no other candidate. In returning thanks, the noble Lord stated, that, if he had been in Parliament when the abolition of the corn-laws was proposed, he should certainly have voted against the measure, and that he entertained great doubts of the success of free-trade.

ELOPEMENT PREVENTED BY TELEGRAPH.—On Saturday evening last information by telegraph was transmitted from Cambridge to the London terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, that a young lady had clandestinely left her parental roof, and requesting her detention at the station in event of arrival per rail, until a relative resident at the west end of London should be made acquainted with her elopement. The telegraph was accordingly again in requisition, and every precaution adopted. Among the passengers of the eleven o'clock train was a lady dressed in puce-coloured satin and wrapped in a grey mantle; she was handed from a first-class carriage by a gentleman in a white Chesterfield, their only luggage a small carpet-bag. So accurately had the lady's appearance been described, that identity was established, and, while hastily leaving the platform, they were politely informed that instructions had been received which would preclude the possibility of the lady's departure until the arrival of a relative. Astonishment at this unexpected detainer was succeeded by chagrin, mingled with vows of reciprocal love and eternal constancy, interrupted by the sudden appearance of the lady's uncle, who, by aid of the telegraph, had been enabled to arrive shortly after the runaways. Placing his niece in a cab, the old gentleman drove off, leaving the disappointed swain in deep dejection. The latter was said to be a collegian, and the lady's relatives move in the first circles in Cambridge. A letter left by the fair fugitive on her toilette afforded a clue to the affair.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BUCKSTONE.—On Saturday evening last an accident of a rather serious nature happened at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, to the well-known comedian, Mr. Buckstone, who, with Mrs. Fitzwilliam, had been performing at that establishment for the two preceding weeks. Saturday evening was the last of their engagement, and the accident occurred to Mr. Buckstone during the performance of his own new farce of "Pillicoddy." About the middle of the piece Mr. Buckstone was on the stage enacting the part of Pillicoddy, when Captain O'Scull, which character was personified by a Mr. Wright, rushed upon the stage, armed with a kind of tin telescope, attached to which was a loose tube; and, whilst in the act of chastising poor Pillicoddy with the weapon for a supposed outrage which he had committed upon the feelings of Captain O'Scull, by marrying the wife of the latter, the tubular portion suddenly flew from the upper part of the telescope, and fell violently upon the upper part of Mr. Buckstone's nose, inflicting a severe wound, from which the blood flowed copiously. The performance was interrupted by the occurrence; and, after a short interval, Mr. Buckstone, who appeared on the stage with his handkerchief covered with blood applied to his face, expressed his readiness to proceed with the entertainment; but the audience, perceiving the severe nature of the wound, simultaneously rose from their seats amidst general cries of "Drop the curtain," and in a few minutes afterwards the theatre was closed. Mr. Buckstone lost no time in getting the wound dressed by a medical gentleman, and it is not likely he will suffer much inconvenience from it.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The *Mining Journal* mentions a curious and melancholy fact connected with the electric light, of recent occurrence. A gentleman, near Waltham Abbey, experimenting with the electric light a few days ago, having an incised wound on his left hand, touched the conductor, copper wire, and a short time afterwards experienced an irritation, which immediately spread in inflammation to the arm. The arm became immensely swollen, and large tumours appeared all over the body and limbs. Eminent surgeons from London have been in attendance. Some of the tumours were opened, and every means resorted to for the purpose of checking the poison, but without avail. The unfortunate patient lies without the least hope of recovery.

THE DARLEY MAIN RELIEF FUND.—Mr. Cobden has contributed £10 towards this fund, accompanying his donation with the following letter:— "London, Feb. 8, 1849. Sir,—Since I had the honour of sitting for the West Riding, I have had an immense number of applications from various religious, charitable, and literary bodies, for subscriptions, to every one of which I have replied that it is not in my power to contribute, as a member of Parliament, towards the support of the institutions of so vast a constituency. But your circular, in behalf of the widows and families of the sufferers of the late most melancholy accident at the Darley Main Colliery, appeals irresistibly to the sympathy of every one possessing the ordinary feelings of humanity, however unconnected with your county; and it is in that spirit that I beg to cast my humble contribution into your sacred fund. If it were convenient to me to send ten times the amount, it would not express adequately my deep commiseration for the widows and orphans whose homes have been made desolate by this awful calamity.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, RICHARD COBDEN.—Samuel Sharpe, Esq."

DISCOVERY OF NEW COAL VEINS AT RADSTOCK.—The Bath papers mention that much rejoicing has taken place in Radstock parish, in consequence of the discovery of two new veins of coal, between five and six feet thick, by Mr. Charles Ashman, engineer, and manager of the extensive coal-mines of the Countess Waldegrave. This discovery is of the greatest importance to the neighbourhood, and, according to the best estimate that can be made, adds £300,000 to the value of her Ladyship's manor. The Countess has recently given blankets, sheets, petticoats, &c., of the best description, to 132 poor families in this parish, whose joy at the prospect of employment held out by the finding of the coal is unbounded.

A SUCCESSION OF ACCIDENTS.—The Manchester papers mention that, on Monday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a series of accidents befel workmen employed at the Victoria pit, Dukinfield, the property of Messrs. Swire and Lee, by which five were injured, several of them in a serious manner. The usual complement of hands was employed, when the fruitful source of mischief and of death, working with an unprotected candle, caused an explosion, by which two men were burned, but not seriously. About the same time a portion of the roof fell at a distant part of the pit, by which one man was caught, and his back badly injured: he was carried home in a cart. Within a few minutes of the last a third accident occurred. Another portion of the roof of the pit fell in at a place some 700 hundred yards from the other fall. Two men were caught; one had his foot crushed, and the other man was badly hurt about the head and breast.

ISSUE OF FORGED BANK-NOTES.—On Saturday last information was received in town from Tunbridge Wells and from Guildford, that a man had passed a number of forged bank-notes at both those places to various tradesmen. In each case he received change, and the whole of the notes were discovered to be forgeries, but he had decamped the same night. He is described as a man of rather gentlemanly appearance, between forty and fifty years of age, and five feet seven inches high, of fair complexion, with a rather melancholy expression of countenance, seemingly in ill health, with a sort of asthmatic cough. He wore dark clothes, with a brown great-coat, and crapes on his hat. The £10 notes which he uttered were dated London, October 4, 1848; and the £5 notes purported to be of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Branch Bank, dated Aug. 28, 1847, but variously numbered.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. S." Douglas.—Pretty, but very, very easy.
"R. H. T."—Whenever you require the solution of a Problem, have the goodness to write out the position.
"Pawn."—If a player, on moving a Pawn to Queen, places the adverse Queen on the square instead of his own, he incurs no penalty. He has merely got to substitute his own Queen for the one taken up in mistake, and proceed with the game.
"R. H. S. S."—Rules for the Double Game of Chess may be got of Dixon, Chessmen Turner, Fenchurch-street.
"F. H. D." Bruges.—Most of those last received, we are sorry to say, are imperfect or too easy.
"J. W. B."—No. The number of the games was too small; although, in any case, we believe, as far as two of the winners are concerned, the result ought to be the same against the same competitors.
"A. J. H." "J. R. E." "E. H. C." "W. J. P."—They shall be examined and reported on shortly.
"F. W. M." Nova Scotia.—The larger of your Problems involves a violation of the laws of Chess, since the King is made to Castle while in check. And the other one is too simple and of too hackneyed a principle for our pages.
"J. B."—Next week.
"S. G. H."—You may.
"J. H. W."—Place the King on Q B's square, and the Rook on Q's square, when you Castle on the Queen's side.
"G. S." Douglas.—They shall be attentively examined.
"Omicron" is not sufficiently careful, and subjects us to much unnecessary trouble in consequence.
Solutions by "G. A. H." "L. B." "F. G. R." are correct. Those by "S. U." "Mary" are wrong.
** Being anxious to give the first games of the match this week, we are compelled to defer many of our usual replies to correspondents until the next.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 265.

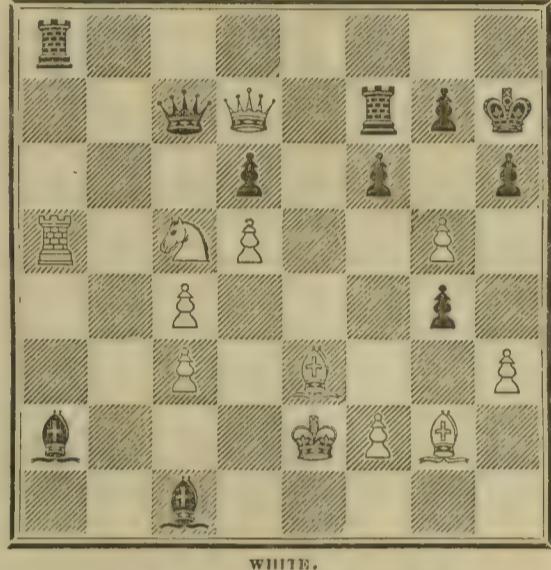
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th	P to Q B 5th (best)	4. Q to K R sq (ch)	R takes Q
2. Q to Q Kt 7th	P takes R (best)	5. B mates.	
3. Q to K R 7th	Q takes Kt or (a)		

(a) 3. If P to Q 5th
4. Kt to K 7th (ch)—mating next move.

PROBLEM NO. 266.

By Mr. DEACON, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to move, and mate in six moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HORWITZ AND HARRWITZ.

We have much pleasure in presenting the opening games of this long-expected contest, which began on Monday last, in the Brighton Chess Club, and is expected to terminate in the course of next week. The winner of the first seven games, exclusive of drawn games, to be the victor.

GAME I.—(FEB. 19, 1849.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Mr. Horwitz).	(Mr. Horwitz.)	(Mr. Horwitz.)	(Mr. Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	18. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	19. K B to Q Kt sq	K R to K R 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	20. Q R to Q B 5th	K R to K R 5th (e)
4. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	21. P to K Kt 3d	K R takes K R P
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to K 2d	22. K to K Kt 2d	Q to Q 2d
6. P takes P	K Kt takes P	23. Q to K B 5th (f)	K B takes Q P
7. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q Kt 3d (a)	24. B takes K	Q takes B
8. K B to Q Kt 3d	Castles	25. K takes R	P to K Kt 3d
9. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q to Q B 2d	P to K R 4th
10. P to Q R 3d	K B to K Kt 4th	27. Q R takes Q B P	P to K Kt 5th (ch)
11. K Kt to B 3d	K R to K sq	28. K to K Kt 2d	P to K R 5th
12. Castles (b)	K B to K B 3d	29. Q to K 4th	P to K R 6th (ch)
13. P to K R 3d	K B to K B 4th	30. R to K 2d	K to K Kt 4th
14. K B to Q R 2d	K B to K 5th (c)	31. Q R takes Kt P	R to K B sq
15. Q Kt takes Q B	R takes Kt	32. B to Q R 2d	Kt to Q B sq
16. Q to Q 3d (d)	R to K sq	33. R takes K B P	White resigns.
17. Q R to Q B sq	Q Kt to K 4th		

(a) We dislike this move: it takes the Kt out of play.

(b) Quite sound. White dare not take the Bishop and Pawn.

(c) Quite ill played, impairing the strength of his two well-posted Bishops, and affording time to the enemy.

(d) Black giving the move he wanted, by the opportunity of attacking the Rook.

(e) This is of a piece with the tame and inefficient style of White's previous play. By simply planting his Kt at Q 4th, supporting it presently with P to Q B 3d, White would have had at least an even game. Nay, if he had even exchanged Rooks at once, he would have lost nothing; but the move made, a tyro capable of seeing three moves deep would hardly have been guilty of. Let us suppose, now:—

20.	R takes R	R takes R	
21.	Q takes K R P (ch)	K to B sq	
22.	Q to K R 8th (ch), or *	K to K 2d	
23.	Q takes Q (ch)	Q takes Q	
24.	P takes R	Kt to Q B 5th	

And White regains a Pawn, and has an equal position.

* 22. P takes R
Kt to Q B 5th
Kt to K 2d
Q takes Q
Kt to Q B 5th

There is little or no difference in the game, since White will win a Pawn directly.

(f) Well played.

GAME II.—(FEB. 20, 1849.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. HORWITZ.	Mr. HARRWITZ.	Mr. HORWITZ.	Mr. HORWITZ.
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	19. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K B 2d (d)
2. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 4th	20. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 3d
3. P to K 3d	P to Q 4th	21. Q to K 2d (e)	Kt to Q 5th
4. P to Q 3d	K Kt to B 3d	22. B takes Kt	P takes B
5. P to K Kt 3d (a)	K Q to B 3d	23. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K 6th
6. K B to K Kt 2d	P to Q 3d	24. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
7. K Kt to R 3d	K B to K 2d	25. Q takes P	Q to K 3d
8. P to K B 4th	Castles	26. Q to K B 2d	B to Q 2d
9. Castles	P to K R 3d	27. R to K sq	Q to K B 3d
10. P to Q Kt 3d	K to R 2d	28. P to Q 4th	K to K sq
11. Q B to Q Kt 2d	K Kt to K Kt 5th	29. R takes K	B takes K
12. Q to K 2d	K B to K B 3d	30. P to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 3d
13. Q K to Q 5th	K R to K sq	31. P to K R 4th	Q to K 4th
14. Kt takes B (ch)	K Kt P takes	32. K to R 2d	K to B 3d
15. Q to Q 2d	K P takes P	33. Q to Q 2d	K to K Kt 2d
16. Kt takes P (c)	K Kt takes K P	34. K to Kt 2d	K to K Kt 3d
17. K R to K sq	Kt takes K B	35. K to K B 2d	K to K Kt 3d
18. R takes R	Q takes K (ch)	36. P to Q R 4th	Q to K 5th
		37. Q to K 3d	Q takes Q (ch)
			White resigns.

(a) This move, for the purpose of bringing the Kt into immediate action, first occurred in a game between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz. (See the "Chess-player's Handbook," p. 375.)

(b) This is better than taking with the Queen.

(c) Commencement of a series of beautiful moves, which ought, we think, to have won the game easily.

(d) If, instead of so playing, Black had moved Q Kt to K 4th, the following variation proves, we believe, that White must have had a winning game:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
19. P to K 4th, or *	Q Kt to K 4th, or *	23	

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD DUDLEY STUART.

THERE are few members of the House of Commons, unconnected with the Ministry, or not numbered amongst either the leaders of "her Majesty's Opposition" or those of the sections of the independent members who occupy the benches at both sides of the House below the gangway, whose name has become more familiar to the public ear than that of Lord Dudley Stuart—as the friend of the Polish refugees. The noble Lord's benevolent and long-sustained exertions in behalf of those unfortunate victims of Russian despotism that found their way into this country after the final dispersion of the gallant army whose heroic deeds against the barbarous hordes of the Czar in the insurrection of Poland, some few years back, were the admiration of Europe at the time, while they have tended in some degree to mitigate the anguish of failure in such a cause, to which those devoted men must have been a prey, by rescuing them from the fear of want, have also had, with respect to the noble Lord himself, the satisfactory effect of placing and keeping him before the public eye in a position highly honourable, and calculated to win the popular favour.



LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART, M.P. FOR MARYLEBONE.

His Lordship has not had an uninterrupted tenure of a seat in Parliament since he first entered public life, having been no less than ten years out of the House. He sat for the borough of Arundel from the year 1830 to 1837, when he failed in securing the majority of the votes in the borough at the elections in that year, and he was not again returned to represent any constituency in the Legislature from that time until the general elections in the autumn of 1847, when, having presented himself, among other candidates, to the notice of the electors of the metropolitan borough of Marylebone, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Charles Napier, he at first obtained but very modified support amongst that political body, the majority of whom regarded him as too aristocratic to suit them; but their favourite candidate, Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the Commissioner of the City of London Police, having, at the last moment, and quite unexpectedly, withdrawn from the contest on the plea that he could not afford to throw up his Commissionership, as he should be obliged to do in the event of his election, the great body of the voters, to prevent their chagrin at this disappointment being aggravated by the return of the Conservative candidate, in the absence of a man more to their liking than Lord Dudley, united with his Lordship's supporters, and he was returned, by a large majority, M.P. for Marylebone, in conjunction with Sir Benjamin Hall.

Lord Dudley Stuart is a liberal in politics. On the hustings, in Marylebone, he professed himself in favour of "progressive reform," "an opponent of every system of centralization, and an upholder of local rights; the enemy of all religious endowments, and of the maintenance of any religious disabilities;"

and, accordingly, we find him voting in the majority on Monday night in favour of Lord John Russell's motion for a committee to revise and alter the oaths taken by members of Parliament, with a view to their being so shaped as to admit of Jews taking their seat amongst the representatives of the people.

Lord Dudley Stuart does not often take a prominent part in the debates of the House; when he does, his style of speaking and his matter do not rise above common-place. Towards the close of last session, when, in Committee of Supply, the yearly vote in aid of the Polish exiles in this country was attacked by the economists, the defence of his hobby brought him to his legs, and he succeeded less by the force of his language or of his reasoning, than by the respect entertained by his opponents for the well-intentioned motives of his advocacy, in staving off, for that time at least, the threatened storm. In the present session he has also addressed the House on a question of a grant of the public money, but on this occasion he has not come forward as the advocate of unrestricted benevolence, perhaps because the objects of the national bounty are his fellow-subjects.

In the debate on Friday, the 16th inst., on the proposed Government grant of £50,000 in aid of the poor-rates in some of the most destitute districts in the south and west of Ireland, his Lordship moved as an amendment, "That the money be advanced by way of loan, to be repaid by means of a rate levied on the whole of the unions, except those receiving such relief." The noble Lord on that occasion, with inconsistent forgetfulness of his Polish benevolence, said, "That he had experienced some difficulty in making up his mind to vote for the grant, but economical principles must yield to the pressing necessity which existed for saving the lives of the people. There could be no doubt Ireland at large was able to repay this vote. Only a few days ago a letter had been addressed to the Irish people by John, Archbishop of Tuam, calling on them, in the midst of their distress, to subscribe for the relief of the Pope in his pecuniary difficulties. He thought, then, that the House ought to require that this money should be repaid, or there was a chance of some of it finding its way to Rome. His proposal also ought to have the support of those honourable members who were opposed to the vote, as well as of many who were in favour of it; and he thought the Government ought to agree to it, judging from the speech of the noble Lord the other night, in which he said he had in contemplation some measure or other by which Ireland at large should provide for local distress."

Lord Dudley's outburst of new-born economy was responded to by the Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY, who in a happy strain reminded "his noble friend that the Pope sent money to Ireland to relieve her distress (hear, hear); and, without in the least detracting from the high character of his noble friend, he would observe that the same complaint had been urged against him with respect to Poland. ("Hear" and a laugh.) It had been customary for the Church, from the earliest ages, to contribute towards the distress of other parts of the world." The amendment was ultimately negatived by a majority of 157 to 9, and the proposition of the Government, that the sum should be a grant *à la Polonoise*, was agreed to.

Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart is son of the first Marquis of Bute by his second wife, daughter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., and was born in the year 1803. He married, in 1824, Christine Alexandrine Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, and sister of the present Prince of Canino. She died in 1847. The noble Lord was educated in Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., in 1823. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Buteshire.

BALLYMODAN CHURCH.

This Church is now in course of erection, at Bandon in the county of Cork; and a highly influential meeting of the Protestants of the parish was lately held for the purpose of making arrangements for the completion of the new Church, and to receive the report of the Building Committee for the past year. The Countess of Bandon, Lady Harriet and the Hon. Mrs. Bernard, of Castle Bernard, honoured the meeting with their presence. From the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Bandon, on the motion of the Rev. John Bleakley, Lord Viscount Bernard took the chair, the Hon. H. B. Bernard and R. W. Doherty, Esq., acting as secretaries.

The Rev. Mr. Bleakley opened the proceedings by stating the position of the committee. It appears that before the rebuilding of the Church could be commenced, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners required the sum of £2000 to be lodged by the parishioners; and, as they were unable to raise so large a sum at the time, their valued and respected treasurer, Honourable H. B. Bernard, kindly advanced the amount required. In addition to this, they had been obliged to expend a large sum in enclosing the additional burying-ground, so that from the commencement they found themselves encumbered with a debt considerably above £400. Two years of fearful difficulty and distress succeeded, so that at times their situation seemed to be almost hopeless; but they were thankful to be able to say they met on that occasion almost without debt; for, of the large amount to

BALLYMODAN CHURCH, IN COURSE OF ERECTION, AT BANDON.

which they had referred, there remained unpaid the trifling sum of £17, due to the treasurer, and one or two other small debts, amounting altogether to about £45. And surely, when they considered what had been accomplished during two years of unparalleled difficulty and distress, they had abundant reason to "thank God, and take courage." The progress of the work, too, had been most satisfactory. The building had been visited by the Lord Bishop of the diocese and the Archdeacon of Cork, both of whom expressed themselves much pleased and gratified with the manner in which the work had been executed. They now required a sum of about £800 to complete what had been so nobly begun. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners (after a very lengthened correspondence) had consented to give £200 towards this most desirable object; and Mr. Bleakley had no doubt that a very little effort on the part of the friends of the Church would succeed in accomplishing what they all had so much at heart, the erection of a house dedicated to the service and worship of the one living and true God. True, their lot had been cast in troublesome times—true, there was a pressure abroad affecting all classes of society—but he believed there was a spirit enough in the men of Bandon to complete what they had begun; and there was attachment enough to the religion of the Bible to induce them to come forward, and, if necessary, practise self-denial in order to aid in the great and glorious cause.

The noble chairman then addressed the meeting, and stated that Lord Bandon, in addition to a large contribution, had that day sent £100 to the treasurer, as his second donation towards the completion of the tower. His Lordship then glanced at the prospects of Protestantism in Ireland, and expressed a fervent hope that the meeting would come forward liberally to carry out so deeply important an object as the completion of so noble an edifice, on the site of a church sacred to them by the remembrance of so many early associations—sacred as the last resting-place of those they "had known, and loved, and lost"—an edifice creditable to the town of Bandon, and within whose walls would be preached the doctrine of a standing or a falling Church—justification by faith in the alone merits of a Crucified Redeemer. He trusted the meeting would not content themselves by exertions in their own town, but would also aid by their countenance and assistance those who peculiarly required help in other localities. He alluded to the many parishes in the diocese in want of churches and residences for their clergy. The Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Board could not, it was said, assist. Some plan might be devised by which the present wants might be in some measure supplied, and the inhabitants of other parishes be excited to follow the example of Bandon.

Captain the Hon. William S. Bernard then proposed thanks to "the Ballymodan Church Building Committee," which was seconded by Mr. Bennett.

The Rev. A. Sealy proposed the next resolution, and urged the necessity of completing the church sufficiently for divine service without delay.

Mr. Jas. Moriarty, in seconding the resolution, observed:—"When, upwards of two centuries ago, the original church was founded by your ancestors, a little band of united Protestants weekly assembled within its walls, zealous and devout worshippers, and left to their descendants an example that they should follow their steps, and worship the God of their fathers, earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. Our increasing population now requires a larger building, and for us was reserved the high privilege of testifying our zeal and Christian love, by providing ample accommodation for those increasing wants in the erection of a structure worthy of the town. Yes, my Lord, and as Bandon has ever been distinguished for its high political Protestantism, I feel assured it will be found faithful in true Church of England Protestantism by bringing to completion this sanctuary, where all may assemble and worship God according to His Word."

Arrangements were then made for raising the necessary funds for the completion of the Church, and a considerable sum subscribed by the meeting. A vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman; and the meeting then separated, deeply gratified with the statements laid before them, and fully resolved to leave no effort untried to complete their Church, and trusting to the aid of friends of real religion in other parts of the empire.

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THE pleasing little Corn Exchange, of which the annexed is a representation, has just been erected in the thriving market-town of Saffron-Walden, in Essex. The edifice is Italian in character; and the front, as may be seen from our illustration, consists of a centre, which projects boldly forward from the two wings. The central portion contains the entrance doorway, flanked by coupled columns, carrying a broken architrave; and it is surmounted by a lofty tower, which is divided into three storeys, the lower having trusses at the angles, and triple windows on each side: the second storey, also having trusses at the corners, has a dial, beneath which is sculptured scroll-work, on each face; and the third storey is formed by a circular dome-crowned turret, enriched with festoons of flowers in relief, and surmounted by a vane. The wings of the building have pilasters and architrave mouldings wrought on them, and niches with pedimented heads. The side of the building has a corresponding character with the wings, and, like them, is crowned with a balustrade.

The architect is Mr. Richard Tress, of London; and the builder, Mr. Ersell, of Saffron-Walden.

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—This Establishment, one of many years' standing, is conducted by Mr. E. G. LIVESAY on the most liberal principles in all departments. The terms are moderate, the diet unlimited, the premises airy and extensive, and replete with every convenience. Navigation is taught to youths intended for the naval service. The village is perfectly free from disease, and maintains its established character for healthiness of situation. Numerous references will be given.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, READING, and NEWS ROOMS, 5, CAVENISH-SQUARE, in connexion with the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, THREE GUINEAS, which includes access to the Public Lectures and Exhibitions. NO ENTRANCE FEE or LIABILITY. THE RULES and REGULATIONS, with a List of the Members, may be obtained on application to Mr. R. I. LONGBOTTON, Secretary.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA.—CAUTION

to the BRITISH PUBLIC.—The following has appeared in several late American papers:—"The public of London should be on their guard against a spurious copy of Banvard's great Painting of the Mississippi River, which has been got up by a party of speculators, who have already sailed for Europe with the intention of passing it off on the British public as the original."—BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS are on Exhibition at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every Morning at half-past Two, and Evening at half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

UXBRIDGE.—A semi-detached VILLA, with

good walled-in Garden, and with or without Stable and Coach-house, TO BE LET, with immediate possession. It is situated in a pleasant and very healthy neighbourhood, half-a-mile from the capital market town of Uxbridge, and 14s from London. Rent, 45 Guineas.—Also, a very neat and complete six-roomed COTTAGE, in the rural village of Cowley, 14 miles from the railway station, and 1 from Uxbridge. Rent, £14.—Apply to Mr. JOHN HARDY, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

GREAT ORMES HEAD and LLANDUDNO BAY.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—This delightful spot and its interesting neighbourhood have of late years been so much frequented and admired by visitors, for the salubrity of its air, the superiority of its bathing, its varied marine and landscape scenery, and for the rustic amusements and healthy recreation it affords, that there cannot now be a question but Llandudno is destined to become a popular Watering-place.

Those who have purchased the Four Parts of "The History of Wood-Engraving," may obtain the additional Engravings, Index, &c., with the elegant Cover for forming the "Gems of Wood-Engraving," for Ten Shillings.—London: W. LITTLE, 198, Strand.

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IMPROVED SPECTACLES, accurately suited

to every sight, in Solid Gold Frames, 2s 10d; Standard Silver

do, 1s; Fine Elastic Blue Steel, 8s; MILLARD, Practical Optician, 335, Oxford-street, one door from Argyle-street.

PIANOFORTES, the best of every description

English and Foreign, for SALE and HIRE, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

PIANOFORTES and DOUBLE ACTION HARP.—A Cottage, by Broadwood, only 1s 6d; a 6d Grand, in elegant rosewood case, with metal plate, &c., by Zeitzer (new), 35 guineas cost 100; the Harp 30 guineas.—At WILCOCKE'S, 13, Newington-court, causeway.—Pianos for hire at 8s per month.

PARIAN BROOCHES—New and Elegant

Patterns.—These brilliant ornaments of dress, which have gained universal admiration, can be sent DIRECT from Mrs. MARY BROUGHAM, Burleigh, Staffordshire, post-free, on receipt of 5s. Shawl Pins, 3s. The public are cautioned against spurious imitations.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in

London to purchase good instruments is at Mr. TOLKIN'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T.'s splendid tuned Piccolos, with 64 Octaves, Metallic Plate, O G Fall, &c., only 25 guineas. An immense Stock always on show.

TOLKIN'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

OLD WATCHES, Old-Fashioned JEWELLERY, or PLATE, PURCHASED, or TAKEN in EXCHANGE, by HAWLEY and CO., 284, High Holborn, who are selling their elegantly-finished Gold Watches for 2s 16s, and Silver ditto at 3s 9s; manufactured by first-rate workmen, jewelled in four holes, warranted to keep correct time.—N.B. No watchmaker in England can sell watches of equal quality for less money.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s, one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Two-penny Stamp.

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Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

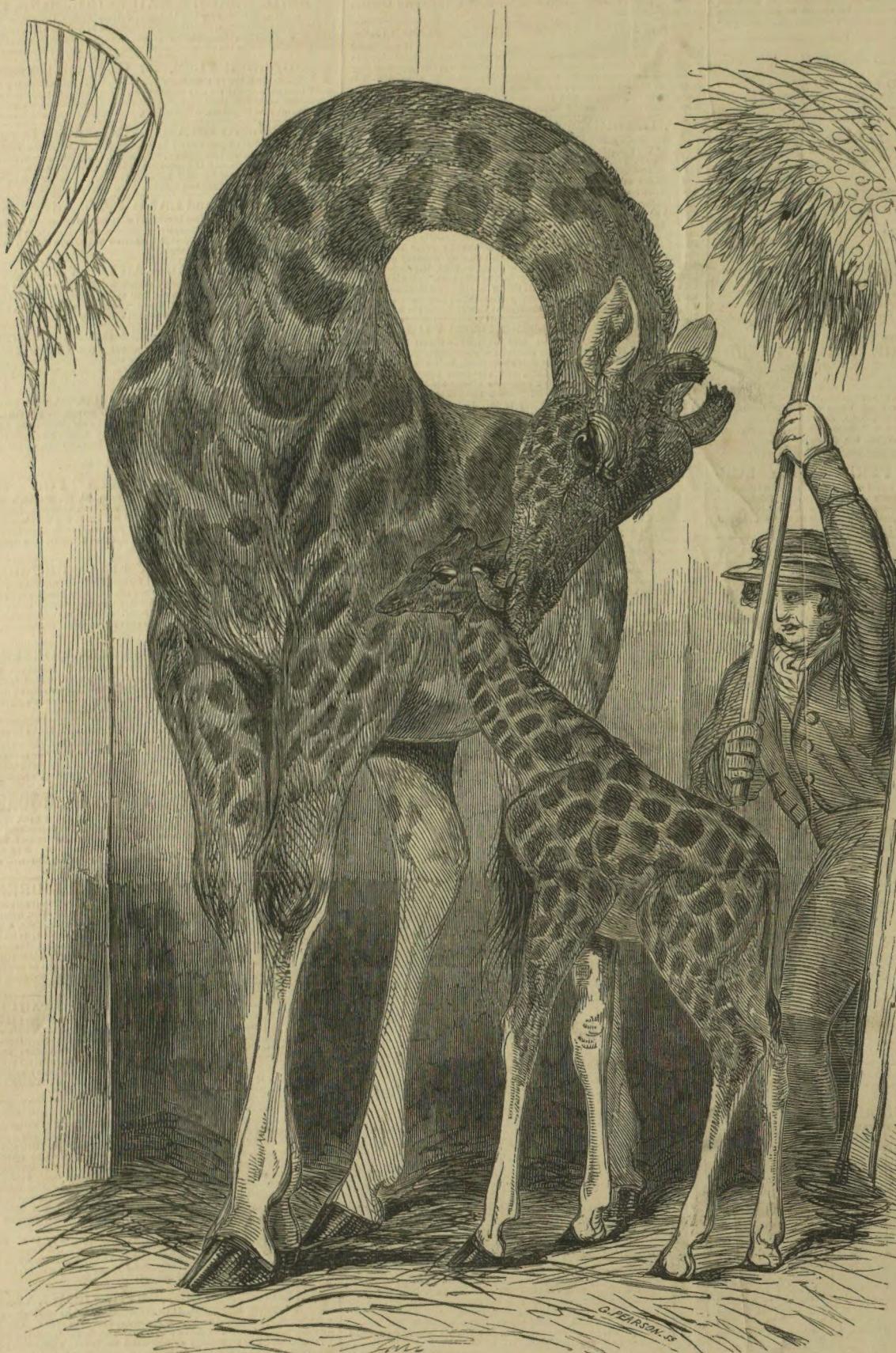
WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 27, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

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In silver-plated the prices are from 2s, the pair; in silver, from 8s. the pair.—14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and Sons beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the best wrought London-made SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver Tea and Coffee Services. The Pamphlet illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and Sons, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 10s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial



GIRAFFE AND HER YOUNG, AT THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

YOUNG GIRAFFE

IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MENAGERIE IN THE REGENT'S PARK. The female Giraffe, which was imported by the Zoological Society in 1836, produced her fifth male fawn on Monday, February 12; and we are desirous of commemorating so singular an event by an illustration, for which we are indebted to the pencil of Mr. G. Landseer.

The extraordinary success which has attended the experiment of acclimatizing so entirely tropical an animal by the Society, affords the best proof of the capabilities of this valuable and interesting Institution; and our readers will watch with attention the continued efforts of the managers to extend our knowledge of the structure and habits of all the great types of the animal kingdom, which their unequalled resources will enable them successively to present to the public of this country.

The mother of this last addition to the collection was captured in Dongolah, in April, 1835, by M. Thibaud, who had proceeded to Kordofan in the previous year, by agreement with the Society, for the express purpose of obtaining animals of this species, of which, at that time, only two living individuals had reached Europe.

She was successfully transported with three males by M. Thibaud and the Arabs in his employment, from Wadi Alfa to Cairo, Alexandria, and Malta, in which latter place they passed the winter of 1835-36.

In the May following, she arrived at the Gardens, where the spacious building and enclosure, to which their successful treatment is mainly to be attributed, was expressly constructed for this valuable group, whose appearance soon attracted crowds of visitors from all parts of the country.

The birth of the first fawn took place in 1839; the second occurred in 1841; and this fine animal is, we doubt not, now well known to most of our Irish readers as an inhabitant of the Zoological Gardens in Dublin, to which he was presented in a spirit of true liberality, by the Council of our London Society, in 1844.

The third and fourth fawns, now 5 and 3 years old respectively, and both males, are still in the Society's possession; and, like their elder brother, bid fair to equal their parents in magnificence of stature. We are informed that the subject of our illustration is still larger than either of the fawns which preceded him. It gives us great pleasure to remark, that the mother, after an existence of nearly 13 years in this country, exhibits no indication of decaying vigour, and is in as fine condition as we ever remember to have seen her.

We did not fail to notice a very marked improvement which has taken place in another department of the Society's collection. We allude to the method now adopted in displaying some reptiles which have been added since our notice of the rattlesnake, in our journal of Jan. 27; and we rejoice to hear that it is intended to extend the opportunities of studying this interesting, but hitherto almost neglected, class of animals, on a scale commensurate with the other operations of the Institution.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—A bill for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections has been prepared and brought in by Sir J. Pakington, Lord Ashley, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Brotherton. The following are its main provisions:—Every member of Parliament, before taking his seat, to make and subscribe a declaration against bribery. Persons convicted of bribery after such declaration incapacitated to sit in Parliament. Agreements for payment of a stipulated sum to procure a seat in Parliament to be illegal, and within the laws against bribery. Candidates may be called on at the time of election to make declaration against bribery. Persons declared by election committees to be guilty of personally giving or receiving bribes to forfeit their right of voting.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—The navy estimates for the year 1849-50 have, in compliance with an order by the House of Commons, been printed and laid before the members. From these estimates it appears that the cost of the naval department of the public service for the year 1849-50 will be £6,260,740, while for the year 1848-49 it was £7,518,610. The reduction, therefore, which will be effected this year over the naval estimates of last will be no less than £1,257,870.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The army estimates for 1849-50 have also been published; and although they do not show a reduction in the amount to be provided for the effective and non-effective services of the army for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1850, corresponding with that of the navy, they exhibit a decrease from the votes of the current year of £378,624, and £335,000 less than the vote for the year ending March 31, 1847, the estimated vote for the ensuing financial year being £6,142,211.

PENINSULAR MEDALS.—Lord Grey intimated a fortnight ago that these long-delayed medals were ready for distribution; but it appears that not more than three thousand out of about twenty thousand are issuable. Those claimed by general officers have mostly been delivered, and those to which officers on full or half-pay are entitled are now in course of delivery; but the much larger proportion claimed by non-commissioned officers and privates are not likely to be all issued for three or four months, unless, indeed, the Duke of Richmond or some other titled personage should expedite the delivery by repeated reminders to the authorities.

REDUCTION IN THE ADMIRALTY.—It is rumoured in official circles that the Board of Admiralty will be reduced by one commissioner. Their Lordships are expected to commence their annual official peregrination of the ports and dockyards next month.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Ordnance have resolved to effect a very considerable reduction in the various departments under their control. The clerks at the Tower and Pall-mall are to be reduced to a considerable extent. In one department alone, that of the clerk of the Ordnance, twelve clerks are to be reduced, and in all nearly fifty clerks are to leave the two departments. The senior clerks are to be superannuated, and their vacancies filled up out of the junior classes, but the places held by the latter are not to be filled up. The Board of Ordnance also intend visiting the Royal Arsenal immediately, with the view of ascertaining what reductions can be made in the various departments. It is expected that several clerks in the storekeepers' departments will be superannuated, the number at present being twelve permanent and two temporary clerks, whilst during the war the established number was only four. Captain Evan Maberly, who was appointed additional officer at the Royal carriage department at a salary of 5s. per diem, has received notice that his salary will be discontinued in the ensuing financial year, but he is to be allowed to retain the situation, which will exempt him from being sent on foreign service.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—An arrangement of some importance has just been decided upon by the Government and military authorities, which will effect a considerable saving in the army expenditure this year compared with that of last year. It is, that the military authorities have directed, in accordance with the request of the Government, that the usual annual change of the stations of cavalry regiments early in the summer is not this year to take place; and, further, that no infantry regiment is to be removed from its present quarters unless at the express request of the civil authorities in any case of apprehended disturbance or riot. This arrangement, as respects infantry regiments particularly, whilst it will cause a saving to the country, will also prevent the annoyance and inconvenience to which both officers and men lately returned from

foreign service were last year subjected, by removal, after a few months, from one station to another. The usual change of quarters of the brigade of Guards will, however, take place on the 1st proximo.

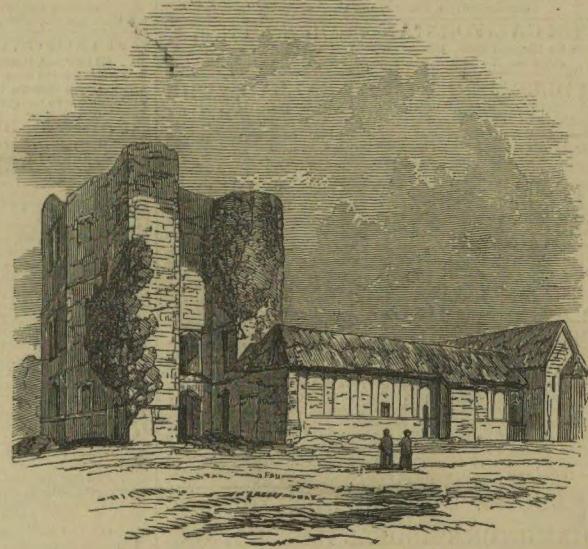
NAVAL RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE.—The account of the naval receipt and expenditure for the year ending the 31st of March, 1848, has just been published, with the report of the commissioners of audit thereon. The amount granted for naval services for the year 1847-8, per Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 107, was £7,561,876. Beside this grant, a sum of £245,419 19s. 7d. was voted by Parliament in the following proportions:—Wages to seamen and marines, £28,444; victuals for ditto, £50,853; General Register and Record Office of Seamen, £34; scientific branch, £2520. Her Majesty's establishments at home, £1593; naval stores, &c., £47,659; medicines and medical stores, £2161; miscellaneous services, £4700; military pensions, &c., £5000; civil pensions, £2673; army and ordnance departments, £14,488; home department, £13,948; Post-office department, £1250. The following are the principal items of expenditure:—Wages to seamen and marines, £1,606,245; victuals for ditto, £737,766; Admiralty Office, £14,218; General Register and Record Office of Seamen, £8804; scientific branch, £55,535. The Queen's establishments at home, £139,832. The Queen's establishments abroad, £26,539; wages to artificers, &c., employed in her Majesty's establishment at home, £883,620; ditto in the Queen's establishments abroad, £42,558; naval stores, &c., for the building and repair of ships, docks, &c., £1,474,890; new works, improvements, and repairs in the yards, £596,580; medicine and medical stores, £30,421; miscellaneous services, £77,935; half-pay to officers of the navy and royal marines, £737,686; military pensions and allowances, £487,207; civil pensions and allowances, £148,450; army and ordnance departments (conveyance of troops), £243,758; home department (convict service), £48,469; Post Office department (contract packet service), £566,165. Total, £8,060,985.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS OF THE PALACE, OTFORD, KENT.

THE portion of gateway and outbuildings represented in our illustration is all that remains of the once noble Archiepiscopal Palace of the See of Canterbury. Within its walls many of the most celebrated of the Archbishops of Canterbury have resided, and vast sums of money were spent in making it a goodly fabric; and it is related that Warham, who was made Archbishop in 1502, expended £33,000 in adorning and enlarging the building. Cranmer, Warham's successor in the see of Canterbury, surrendered Otford to Henry VIII., as he did also the neighbouring manor of the Knole and its appurtenances, which had been bequeathed to the see of Canterbury by Archbishop Bourchier.

The Knole has since been in the possession of different noble families, and the glorious mansion, the chief part of which was erected in the time of Elizabeth and James I., is still intact; but of Otford little more than a gateway, as before observed, remains to attest the site. The style of this gateway shows it to have



RUINS OF OTFORD CASTLE, KENT.

been erected about the latter part of the reign of Henry VII.; it may be earlier, but, perhaps, is the work of Bourchier or his successor Dene, who mostly resided at Otford during his brief possession of the mitre.

Near this gateway is a beautiful spring of water, traditionally called "Thomas A'Becket's Bath."

Oxford, it may be necessary to mention, is not far from Sevenoaks, on the road to Dartford.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Henry Halford Vaughan, Esq., has taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy as her Majesty's Professor of Modern History, in the room of the late Very Rev. Dr. Carle.

The Church Missionary Society held its annual meeting at the Town-Hall, Oxford, on the evening of Monday last. The Lord Bishop of the diocese presided; and on the platform, among a large number of clergy and gentry, were the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the Bishop designate of Victoria. Sermons in aid of the society were preached at several churches of the city, and £140 was collected. The collection at the Town-Hall amounted to £36 6s.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—An election to five scholarships now vacant will take place on the 20th of March. Two are open, without any limitation as to place of birth; one, on Sir Simon Bennett's foundation, is open to persons born within the province of Canterbury; and two, on the foundation of Mr. Friestone and Mr. Hunt, are for natives of the county of York. The examination will commence on the 16th; and candidates are required to present in person to the master, certificates of their baptism and place of birth, together with the usual testimonials of good conduct from their respective colleges and schools, on or before March 15.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—An election will be held in this college, on the 23rd of March, of three scholars of the counties of Surrey, Hants, and Bedford, respectively.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the election for the Bell Scholarships will take place on Friday, the 23rd of March next.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.—The copy of a proposed grace, having for its object the appointment of a syndicate to revise the statutes, was made public a short time since. It appears that the names mentioned did not give universal satisfaction, and a meeting on the subject was held in the rooms of the Architectural Society. There were about forty gentlemen present, and a deputation was appointed to call upon the Vice-Chancellor, and request the withdrawal of the grace, on the ground that due consideration had not been given before the names were inserted. The deputation accordingly waited upon the Vice-Chancellor, who complied with the request, and the grace was not offered at the congregation.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—The Dean and the majority of the Chapter of this Cathedral are still at variance on the subject of intoning part of the service. Two contradictory orders have been issued, that of the Chapter directs the intonation of the service as formerly. The Dean, on the contrary, orders it to be read and not intoned. It is much to be regretted that this unseemly difference is not stopped by authority.

BISHOP OF EXETER AND MR. GORHAM.—Sir Herbert Jenner Fust has so far given his judgment in this case, that the Bishop is not limited in his examination of a new incumbent to the twenty-eight days mentioned in the canon, and that, therefore, the objection raised by Mr. Gorham is untenable. The question of unsoundness of doctrine yet remains to be discussed.

PRESENTATION TO A CLERGYMAN.—A handsome set of church service books, beautifully bound in purple morocco, consisting of a bible, prayer book, and two communion books, have been presented by 133 parishioners, to the Rev. J. M. St. Cleare Raymond, M.A., vicar of Dinnington, Northumberland, for the use of that church.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES.—The Ecclesiastical Commission has authorized the expenditure of the following sums on episcopal residences:—Palace at Ripon, £13,689; purchase of land and house for the Bishop of Gloucester, £11,000; alteration of house for him, £11,897; purchase of estate and house for the Bishop of Lincoln, £39,406; alteration of a house for him, £13,392; purchase of house and estate for the Bishop of Rochester, £25,557; alteration of the residence of the Bishop of Worcester, £7000; alteration of the residence of the Bishop of Oxford, £6468.

THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The annual report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, for the year ending the 1st of August, 1848, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The total receipts of the commissioners amounted to £98,787 7s. 7d., and the disbursements to £87,000, leaving a balance of £11,787 7s. 7d., to be carried to the current account. The commissioners report that several churches are in course of erection, and others under repair, but express their regret that their funds are inadequate to meet the demands constantly made for assistance.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.